AERONAUTICAL FACILITIES CATALOGUE

Volume 2

AIRBREATHING PROPULSION AND FLIGHT SIMULATORS

December 1985



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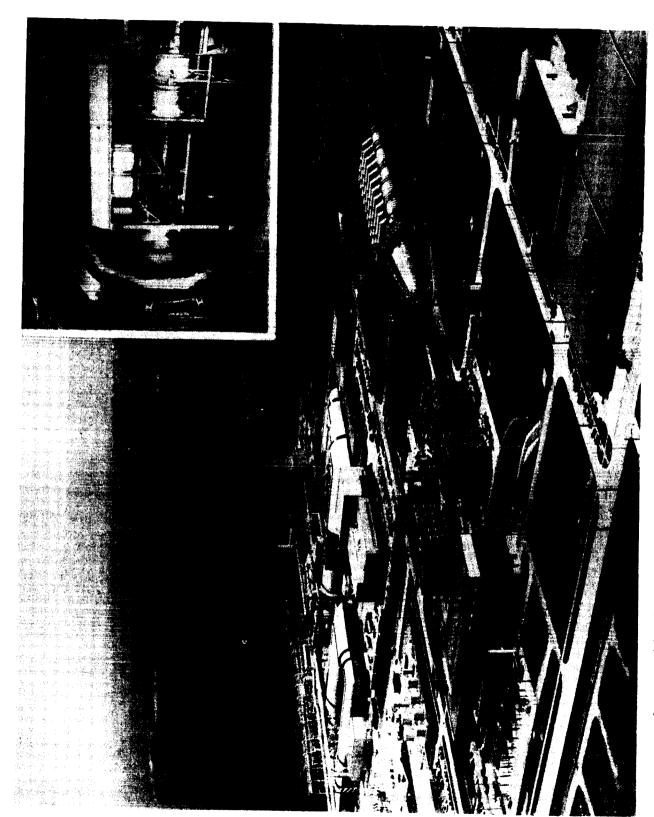
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The editors wish to thank all of the contributors in the various U.S. Government laboratories, industry, and academia for their cooperation and assistance in providing the up-to-date technical information, schematics, and performance charts shown in these volumes. We are grateful to the European nations and Japan who responded to this survey and helped make this a more complete catalogue. epartment of Their k

We wish to recognize the outstanding effort and cooperation given to us by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of Defense scientists and engineers who had the difficult task of reviewing, verifying, and analyzing the information in this of knowledge and experience in their fields made it possible to provide the assessment of comparable facilities as a key feature.	coperation given to us by the N lifficult task of reviewing, verify possible to provide the assessme	We wish to recognize the outstanding effort and cooperation given to us by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Dej of Defense scientists and engineers who had the difficult task of reviewing, verifying, and analyzing the information in this catalogue. knowledge and experience in their fields made it possible to provide the assessment of comparable facilities as a key feature.
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PREFACE

sive than previous efforts in that it also includes Flight Simulators and Propulsion Component facilities in addition to the wind tunnel and engine compilations, has also been included. Due to its broad coverage, the information in this catalogue has been divided into two volumes: Volume I This catalogue updates and supplements previous surveys conducted on Aeronautical facilities, particularly Wind Tunnels. It is more extentest stand data provided by the other surveys. Moreover, foreign (non-U.S.) facilities information, generally missing from most of the previous for Wind Tunnels, and Volume II for Airbreathing Propulsion and Flight Simulation facilities.

assess its own capabilities and that of the United States in Aeronautical Research and Development, particularly in relation to that of the Western World. This assessment is a continuing one aimed at underscoring where the principal facility strengths and weaknesses exist and where future The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) undertook this survey primarily to form a current data base from which to emphasis must be placed to ensure continued excellence in the research, development, and testing of future aeronautical vehicles and systems.

objective that has actually driven the extensive effort behind this catalogue in an attempt to present the available information in the most accurate, A secondary objective of this survey was to create a comprehensive guide for users and operators of aeronautical facilities. It is the latter understandable, and useful manner. For this reason, several cross-references, tables, and analyses have been included in these two volumes.

as much "quick-glance" information as possible on the principal features of a facility so as to make a search task simpler. The next step involved the individual contributors. First, a suitable format for presenting the data was designed. The objective was to present the catalogue user with cess was slow and lengthy to ensure accuracy and thoroughness, although the ultimate product can reflect no more than the effort put in it by All the information contained in these volumes has been provided or verified by the facility owners or operators. The data-gathering profacilities, including currently inactive or standby facilities. However, permanently deactivated facilities have not been listed. Where particular a literature search of all previous surveys and reports to form a data base. This data base was transcribed into the new format and sent to the facilities provided by an owner/operator have been omitted, it is very likely that they failed to meet the criteria established for each category appropriate facility owners/operators for editing and verification. Owners/operators were given the option to either include or exclude their

A special feature of this catalogue is the identification of comparable facilities that may serve as alternatives to a user's research or test needs. A select group of experts from NASA and the Department of Defense in each facility category reviewed the available data for each facility and created the various tables and guides provided in the appropriate locations throughout the catalogue, along with detailed discussions of the criteria used in their evaluations.

countries covered by this catalogue include Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. and/or for their verification of the available data. Good responses were received for wind tunnels, and a fair response was received for engine re-Although other aeronautical facilities may exist in other countries, either they were not considered major or no information was solicited from Of particular interest in this survey was the inclusion of the major facility capabilities in the rest of the Western World and Japan. Laboratories and government organizations in each of the countries for which some information was already available were solicited for contributions search and test facilities. However, little or no response was received for the flight simulation or propulsion component facilities. The foreign those countries.

The editors regret any undetected errors of omission or commission and welcome any corrections, additions, comments, or suggestions for improving future versions of this catalogue.

CATALOGUE OUTLINE AND STRUCTURE

The complete Catalogue of Aeronautical Facilities is composed of two volumes:

Volume I - Wind Tunnels

Volume II - Airbreathing Propulsion and Flight Simulators

facilities: Wind Tunnels, Engine Research Facilities, Propulsion Component Facilities, and Simulators. Within each major section, the facilities are grouped according to categories or types such as speed regimes for the wind tunnels, turbine, compressors, and combustors for engine com-The two volumes are similarly structured and can stand alone or as a set. Each is divided into major sections that cover a specific class of ponent facilities, etc. Additional subgroupings are also provided as appropriate.

The structure of each volume contains the same general features:

- General Table of Contents
- Introduction for Each Major Section
- Explanation of Format and Content of Data Sheets
- Cross-Index of Facilities by Installation
- Individual Sections by Facility Types
- Comparable Facility Listings
- Index and Specific Table of Contents
 - Individual Data Sheets
- List of Installation Addresses
- Glossary

INTRODUCTION

An introduction to each major section presents the overall content of the section, introduces the specific facility groups and subgroups therein, defines the selection criteria used for the inclusion of individual facilities in the catalogue, defines the technical parameters and the format in which those are presented, and provides some performance and statistical comparison charts for the various facility groups.

CROSS-INDEX

Since facilities in this catalogue are listed by type, a cross-index by installation is included for each major section. Because it contains the most pertinent parameters and characteristics of each facility, this index also serves as a quick-reference guide to facility capabilities.

INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS

sections. Each section contains an overview of the group's overall capabilities, an assessment and guide of comparable facilities, an index and table Facilities showing common basic characteristics, such as transonic tunnels or turbofan engine facilities, are grouped and presented in separate of contents of the facilities listed therein, and the individual facility data sheets.

FACILITY DATA SHEETS

facilities that may be used as alternatives for similar research or test purposes is also included, as is a contact point for additional information. The The heart of the catalogue is the detailed information that has been gathered on individual facilities and compiled in the logical groups indiopposite or facing page shows schematic diagrams of the facility's layout, plus pertinent performance charts if the facility owners/operators have cated above. Each facility is presented in a two-page format that contains graphical as well as tabular and narrative information. The main page orating on the technical capabilities and research or test programs associated with it. The identification in each chart of related or comparable contains a summary or "quick-glance" chart of the most pertinent information concerning that facility, followed by narrative statements elabmade them available

LIST OF INSTALLATION ADDRESSES

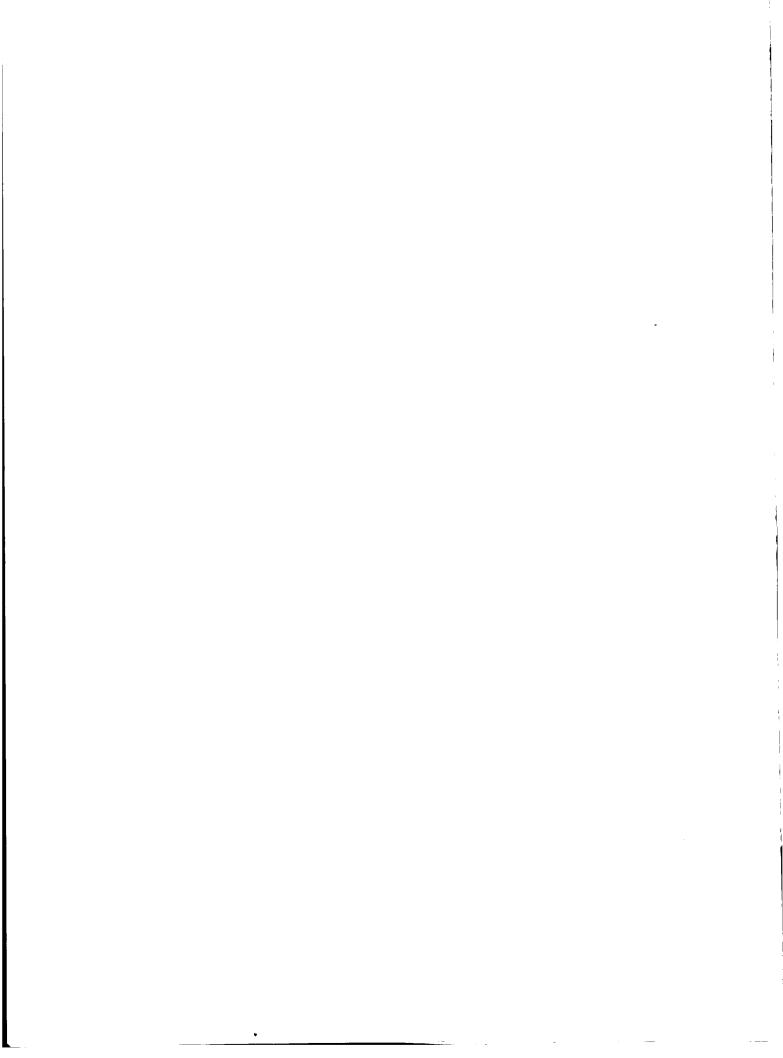
Supplementary information on the location of each laboratory or installation referenced in this catalogue is provided in the back of each volume in alphabetical order.

GLOSSARY

Definitions of abbreviations, acronyms, and the less common terminology used in this catalogue are also provided in the back of each volume.

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	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	PREFACE	CATALOGUE OUTLINE AND STR	INTRODUCTION	AIRBREATHING PROPULSION	INTRODUCTION	CROSS INDEX BY INSTALLATION.	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS .	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES.	ENGINE/PROPULSION COMPONENT FACILITIES	FLIGHT SIMULATORS	INTRODUCTION	CROSS INDEX BY INSTALLATION	AIRBORNE SIMULATORS	HIGH-PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT SIMULATORS	VEHICLE-SPECIFIC FLIGHT	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	LIST OF INSTALLATION ADDRESSES	GLOSSARY
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INTRODUCTION VOLUME 2

Whereas Volume 1 of this catalogue is dedicated to Wind Tunnels, Volume 2 contains the other two major categories of aeronautical facilities:

- Airbreathing Propulsion
- Flight Simulators

These are further divided into the following subcategories:

- Airbreathing Propulsion
- Propulsion Wind Tunnels
- Engine Altitude Test Facilities
- Propulsion Component Facilities: Turbines, Compressors, Combustors
- Flight Simulators
- Airborne Simulators
- High-Performance Aircraft Simulators
- Vehicle-Specific Flight Decks
- Generic Flight Decks

As was done for wind tunnels, the survey of the airbreathing propulsion and flight simulation facilities covered U.S. Government laboratories, industry, and foreign installations. The response was good from U.S. sources, but only marginal to poor from other countries; particularly for propulsion component and simulation facilities, where the response was negligible. Nevertheless, it is estimated that the predominance of the propulsion facilities in the free world and of the flight simulators in the United States are included in this volume. The distribution of these facilities by owner/country and category is shown in Tables 1a and 1b. For each facility category, individual criteria were chosen to determine which were to be included and which were not. The intent has been to present all the major facilities of research or test and development interest rather than of pedagogical or training value. The specific criteria are addressed in each section.

with the most salient features and capabilities in an easily readable and understandable format. The data box at the top of each sheet attempts to Data Sheets: Detailed information on each facility is presented by means of individual data sheets. These were designed to provide the user capture the most pertinent technical and operational information at a glance, while the narrative portion provides additional insights on the facilnent to each, the specific information contained in the data boxes was tailored to each facility category or subcategory. Detailed descriptions of ity's potential uses and current programs. For purposes of uniformity, simplicity, and ease of reference, a single general format was designed for the entire catalogue. However, considering the broad spectrum of facilities contained herein and wide variation in the technical parameters pertithese individual formats are provided in each section.

respective sections. Comparable facilities are identified for each facility in its individual data sheet. Moreover, where entire groups of comparable facilities have been identified, these are listed by groups and designated by a number or letter code that is referenced in the individual data sheets. Comparable Facilities: An attempt has been made in this catalogue to provide the user with a directory of facilities that are comparable in quirements. Criteria employed in determining comparability (or interchangeability) are explained for each of the facility subcategories in their capability and use. The intent is to give the user a sense of those facilities that could be used as alternatives in meeting their research or test re-The latter are then presented consecutively in their corresponding groups. Facility Indices: For ease of reference, several indices have been included in this catalogue. A general cross-index by installation is provided categories have been included at the beginning of each of their respective sections, followed by the comparable facility listings indicated above for each of the major facility categories (airbreathing propulsion and simulators). In addition, individual indices for each of the facility sub-(where applicable) and their respective data sheets.

a prospective user in becoming more familiar with a facility than would be possible by just referencing the tabular and narrative information in the although in some instances illegible or overly cluttered charts were redrawn or cleaned up. The principal reason for including these charts is to aid Schematic and Performance Charts: As was done for the Wind Tunnel volume, an attempt was made to have schematics/photographs and/or performance charts available for every facility, but it was not always possible (particularly for foreign facilities). Moreover, since the charts that have been included were generated by the individual owners/operators, no effort was made to make them uniform in either style or quality,

TABLE I-a

AIRBREATHING PROPULSION FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION

	Wind Tunnels	Engine Facilities	Component Facilities	Total
UNITED STATES	7	42	46	95
NASA	4	4	18	56
DOD	2	16	M	21
Industry	-	22	23	46
Academia	I	I	2	2
FOREIGN	ાલ	15	7	25
Canada	1		!	2
France	1	4	I	22
Germany	ı	-	I	1
Japan	i	1	7	∞
Netherlands		I	I	1
United Kingdom	ı	80		∞
TOTAL	10	57	53	120

TABLE I-b

FLIGHT SIMULATION FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION

	Airborne	High Perf. Aircraft	Vehicle Specific Flight Decks	Generic Flight Decks	Total
UNITED STATES	13	4	6	24	40
NASA	,	1	7	∞	22
рор	7	1	I	ß	∞
Industry	I	2	7	11	20
FOREIGN	w	41	7	ы	12
Canada	1	I	I	ı	-
France	1	1	l	ı	1
Germany	2	1	l	1	4
Japan	I	1	7	1	4
Netherlands	ı	ı	ı	1	1
United Kingdom	I	 -	I	l	1
TOTAL	9	8	11	27	52

AIRBREATHING PROPULSION FACILITIES

AIRBREATHING PROPULSION

The airbreathing propulsion facilities contained in this volume are listed in three main categories and are presented in the following order:

- Propulsion Wind Tunnels
- Altitude Engine Test Facilities
- Engine/Propulsion Component Facilities

These three categories cover the full range of the principal facilities required to develop and improve the aircraft engines used by both civil and military aviation.

have been omitted. They are covered with the other tunnels in the Wind Tunnel volume. The engine test facilities listed are only those providing The wind tunnels included in this volume are only those that permit real engine testing (engine burn) while the wind tunnel is in operation. required for conducting full-range engine research and development. Facilities with both direct-connect and freejet capabilities are included. Of the engine/propulsion component facilities, only those providing R&D or testing capabilities for turbines, compressors, fans, and combustors are Tunnels that provide only propulsion simulation capabilities through the use of compressed air-driven engine simulators (or similar techniques) altitude test capability. Sea level test stands are considered too numerous and do not provide the proper temperature and pressure conditions listed. Other facilities, rigs, or equipment dealing with fuels, lubricants, bearings, seals, and materials were considered too numerous and widespread for the purposes of this catalogue. Since the parameters describing the salient capabilities of these facilities differ somewhat among the three categories, the data sheets for each category have been altered to reflect this difference. These are individually explained in their corresponding sections.

AIRBREATHING PROPULSION CROSS-INDEX BY INSTALLATION

PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Test Section Size (ft)	Speed Range (Mach No.)	Dynamic Pres. (1b/ft ²)	Altitude Range	Temp Range
	U.S. NASA					
	Ames Research Center					
30	40 x 80-ft 80 x 120-ft	40 x 80 x 80 L 80 x 120 x 90 L	0 - 0.4 0 - 0.15	0 - 305 0 - 305	Atmospheric Atmospheric	Ambient Ambient
	Lewis Research Center					
32	10 x 10-ft Supersonic Wind Tunnel	10 x 10 x 40 L	2.0 - 3.5	200 - 600	77 000	069:09
33	8 x 6-ft Supersonic Wind Tunnel	8 x 6 x 39 L	0.36 - 2.0	200 - 1240	Atmospheric	60; 266
	U.S. DOD					
	Arnold Engineering Development Center	nt Center				
35	16S 16T	15 x 16 x 40 L 16 x 16 x 40 L	1.5 - 4.75 1.5 - 4.75	30 - 580 1.0 - 1000	150 000 90 000	120; 620 120; 620
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Boeing, Seattle					
36	9 x 9-ft	9×9×14.5L	0 - 0.33	0 - 127	Atmospheric	Ambient
	CANADA					
	National Research Council					
37	10 x 20-ft	20 x 10 x 40 L	0.007 - 0.184	0 - 20	Atmospheric	Ambient

PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS

(m)						Altitude Range	Temp Range
FRANCE ONERA, Modane \$1.MA \$20.5 x 22 x 46 L S1.MA \$20.5 x 22 x 46 L NETHERLANDS NETHERLANDS NETHERLANDS 9.5 x 9.5 x 9.5 x 15 L (m) 9.5 x 9.5 x 15 L (m) 8 x 6 6 x 6 (m) 6 x 6 (m)	Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Test Section Size (ft)	Speed Range (Mach No.)	Lynamic rres. (lb/ft²)	(ft)	(°F)
FRANCE							
ONERA, Modane \$1.MA		FRANCE					
S1-MA 20.5 x 22 x 46 L S1-MA 20.5 x 22 x 46 L NETHERLANDS NLR and DFVLR DNW 9.5 x 9.5 8 x 6 x 16 L (m) 8 x 6 6 x 6 (m)		outport water					
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9.5 x 9.5 x 9.5 x 15 L (m) 8 x 6 8 x 6 x 16 L (m) 6 x 6 6 x 6 (m)		DNW					
8x6 8x6 6x6 6x6 6x6(m)	É	0 0	9.5 x 9.5 x 15 L (m)	0 - 0.18	0 - 2.21 (knm²)	Atmospheric	Ambient
6x6 (m)	ę, 6	0.4 % 9 % & 9 % &	8 x 6 x 16 L (m)	0-0.3	7.41 (knm²)	Atmospheric Atmospheric	Ambient
	41	6×6	(m) 9 x 9	0 - 0.4	0 = 12.7 (name		

Page		Mass Flow	Pressure	Temperature	Altitude Range	Comments and
Number	Location and Facility Description	(lb/sec)	(psia)	(°F)	(ft)	Groupings
	U.S. NASA					
	Lewis Research Center					
54	PSL-3	480	09	-50 - +600	5000 - 80 000	Group 2
55	PSL4	480	60; 165	-50; 600; +1200	5000 - 80 000	Group 2
	U.S. DOD					
···	Arnold Engineering Development Center					
56	1-1	450; 800	70; 35	-120 - +650	SL - 80 000	Groups 2, 4
57	T-2	450; 800	70; 35	-120 - +650	SL - 80 000	Groups 2, 4
28	T-4	450; 800	70; 35	-120 - +650	SL - 80 000	Groups 2, 4
26	T-5	50	40	-50 - +650	SL - 80 000	Group 3
09	T-6	375	02	-30 - +300	SL - 90 000	Group 3 Plume Studies
61	1.1	500; 700; 1400	120; 40; 13	-65 - +750	SL - 80 000	Groups 1, 2
62	J-2	500; 700; 1400	120; 85; 35	-10 - +750	SL - 80 000	Groups 1, 2
63	ASTF C-1	1100; 1460	130; 40	-100 - +1020	100 000	Groups 1, 2 Full Transient Cap.
2	ASTF C-2	1460; 2760	50; atm inbleed	-100 - +650	100 000	Groups 1, 2, 4 Full Transient Cap.

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Mass Flow (lb/sec)	Pressure (psia)	Temperature (°F)	Altitude Range (ft)	Comments and Groupings
	U.S. DOD					
	Naval Air Propulsion Center					
65	2E	430	41	-65 - +390	ST - 80 000	Group 3 Icing
8]E	430	41	-65 - +390	SL - 80 000	Group 3 Icing
67	3%	100	41	-65 - +220	80 000	Group 1 Icing
; %	35	700	30	-65 - +650	100 000	Group 2
69	4W	100	41	-65 - +220	80 000	Group 3
20	MS	100	41	-65 - +220	80 000	Group 3
7	м9	100	41	-65 - +220	80 000	Group 3
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Allison Gas Turbine Operations					
72	871	120	2.2 - 30	-75 - +160	SL - 50 000	Group 3 Turbo- shaft 15 000 HA
73	872	120	2.2 - 30	-75 - +160	SL - 50 000	Group 3 Turbo- shaft 8000 HA
74	873	120	2.2 - 80	-75 - +160	SL - 45 000	Group 3 Turbo- shaft 10 000 HA
75	881	420	1.7 - 26.5	-40 - +210	SL - 50 000	Group 3
2 %	882	10	5.5 - 30	-75 - +160	SL - 25 000	Group 3 Turbo- shaft 800 HP
	-					

1						
Page Number	r Location and Facility Description	Mass Flow (1b/sec)	Pressure (psia)	Temperature (°F)	Altitude Range (ft)	Comments and Groupings
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	General Electric					
77	TC-43 and TC-44	450 - 1000	60 - 43	+100 - +650	000 09	Group 2
78	TC A1	175	100	-70 - +400	85 000	Group 3
79	TC-40	450 @ 60 psia; 1200 @ SLS	09	-100 - +400	600 (only)	Group 3
	Marquardt Company					
80	rc.2	400	To 1500	To +5000	To 110 000	Group 4 Blowdown
81	TC-8	1200	To 300	To +5000	To 100 000	Group 4 Blowdown
	Pratt & Whitney					
83	X-217	750; 1200	12.5; 12.5	-10 - +90	SL - 40 000	Group 1
83	X-218	750; 1200	12.5; 12.5	-10 - +90	SL - 40 000	Group 1 Transient Testing
2	X-207	200; 325; 580	45; 35; 12.5	-20; +625; +280	SL - 80 000	Group 2
85	X-208	200; 325; 580	45; 35; 12.5	-20; +625; +280	SL - 80 000	Group 2
88	X-209	200; 325; 125	125; 35; 12.5	-20; +725; +650	SL - 80 000	Group 3
	CANADA					
-	National Research Council					
87	Alt. Test Chamber	0-12	1 - 160	-70 - +212	SL - 45 000	Group 3

ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES

		Mary Electrical Agency	Draegura	Temperature	Altitude Range	Comments and
Page Number	Location and Facility Description	(1b/sec)	(pisq)	(°F)	(ft)	Groupings
	FRANCE					
8	R-3	441	30	-85 - +390	92 900	Groups 3, 4
88	R4	441	30	-85 - +370	92 900	Groups 3, 4
86	R-5	825	100	+1200	92 900	Groups 2, 4
8	S1	221	53	+661	62 000	Groups 3, 4
89	C.	121	17	-86 - +175	36 000	Groups 3, 4
	GERMANY					
	University of Stuttgart					
91	HPT	154	28	-100 - +350	009 59	Groups 3, 4
	JAPAN					
	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries					
92	1007	12	33	-50 - +180	SL - 20 000	Group 3
	UNITED KINGDOM					
	Royal Aircraft Establishment					
93	ATF C-2	450	2 - 100	Ambient - +450	20 000	Group 3 Direct Connect
\$	ATF C-3	009	2 - 39	-100 - +880	000 59	Groups 2, 4 Direct Connect

Page Number	Page Number Location and Facility Description	Mass Flow (1b/sec)	Pressure (psia)	Temperature (°F)	Altitude Range Comments and (ft)	Comments and Groupings
	UNITED KINGDOM					
95	ATF C-4	200	3 - 40	Ambient - +880	100 000	Group 4 No Direct Connect
8	ATF C-3W	1400	2 - atmos	-50 - ambient	20 000	Group 4 Icing
26	ATF C-1	450	2 - 100	Ambient - +450	20 000	Group 4
	Rolls Royce					
86	ATF C-1	400	73	-113 - +355	70 000	Groups 3, 4
86	TP 131A	400	165	+841	000 06	Group 4 Blowdown
8	ATF C-2	400	27	-113 - +355	70 000	Groups 3, 4

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)
	U.S. NASA					
	Lewis Research Center					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	ies				
104	Turbine Heat Transfer Fundamentals Facilities	7	N/A	Atmospheric	Atmospheric	N/A
110	Turbomachinery Aerodynamic Laser Anemometer Facility	10	N/A	Ambient	Atmospheric	N/A
105	Hot Cascade 2D Cascade Facility	15	N/A	2500	œ	N/A
106	Small Uncooled Turbine Facilities	2 %	45	150	3 %	45 000
107	Small Warm Turbine Facility	ω	1250	800	æ	000 09
108	High-Pressure Turbine Hot Section Facility	200	35 000	2500	20	23 000
109	Large Warm Turbine Facilities	25	2000	950	ю	25 000
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
126	Large Low-Speed Centrifugal Compressor Facility	99	1500	Ambient	Atmospheric inlet up to 1.18 press. ratio	Up to 2050
127	Transonic Oscillating Cascade Facility	950 ft/sec air velocity	100	Ambient	Atmospheric inlet and exhaust	

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)
	U.S. NASA					
128	Multistage Axial Flow Compressor Facility	Ambient - 100	1500	Ambient	0.3 - 5.3 inlet	Up to 18 700
129	Small Multistage Compressor Facility	13	0009	Ambient 12 000 out- let temp	1.1 - 1.7 inletplenum pressup to 30:1press ratio	Up to 60 000
130	Small Centrifugal Compressor Facility	13	3000	Ambient	0.1 - 1.0 inlet	Up to 60 000
131	Small Single-Stage Centrifugal Compressor Facility	8	Turbine drive	+40 - ambient	0.1 - 1.3 inlet	Up to 100 000
132	Single-Stage Axial Flow Compressor	100	3000	Ambient	0.3 - 1.0 inlet plenum press	Up to 19 600
133	Coaxial Jet Facility	Core: 30 Fan: 30	1	Core: 1500 Fan: 1500	3:1 press. ratio	ŧ
134	Fan Acoustic Facility	80	7000	Ambient	Atmospheric inlet/exhaust up to 2.5 press. ratio	Up to 20 000
	Combustor Component Research Facility	cility				
152	Low-Pressure Combustor Facilities	A: 10 B: 3	N/A N/A	1100 1800	10 10	N/A N/A
153	Medium-Pressure Combustor Facilities	20	N/A	Ambient - 1100	30	N/A
_						

						0
Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	(atm. max)	(mdr)
	U.S. NASA					
154	High-Pressure Combustor Facility (HPC)	200	N/A	Ambient - 850	20 operational 40 standby	N/A
	U.S. DOD					
	Wright Aeronautical Labs					
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
135	Compressor Test Facility	09	I	Ambient		6000 - 21 500
136	Compressor Research Facility	200	30 000	Ambient	-	2000 - 3000
	Combustor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
155	Combustion Research Tunnel	7 1%	N/A	Ambient	Atmospheric	N/A
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Garrett Turbine Engine Company					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	lities				
111	(Cooled) Hot Turbine and Cascade Test Facility	22	3000	2800	20	43 000
112	Cold Air Turbine Mapping Facility	9	400	009	125 psia	000 09

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	Facilities				
137	C-226 Compressor/Fan Test Facility	30	600; 6000	Atmospheric inlet; 20 exhaust	Atmospheric	85 000; 21 000
138	C-114, C-113 Compressor Test Facility	30	000; 0009	Atmospheric inlet; 20 exhaust	Atmospheric	85 000; 21 000
139	Site A Fan Test Facility	180	8000	Atmospheric	2	11 000 - 21 000
	Combustor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
156	C-100 Combustion Test Facility	18	N/A	60 - 2000	20	N/A
	General Electric					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	lities				
113	Cell A7 Air Turbine Test Facility	70	15 000	100 - 1000	∞	15 000
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
139	Full-Scale Compressor Test/ Large Fan Test Facility (FSCT/LFTF)	1700 fan/ 400 Compressor	48 000	-70 to ambient	Atmospheric	4000 - 15 000

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	(rpm)
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Pratt & Whitney					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	ties				
114	X-203 Test Stand	400; 125	10 000 - 20 000	-50 - +800	1.3; 7 atm	600 - 15 000
u.	X-212 Test Stand	225; 125; 84	4000 - 10 500	+1200	2, 8, .9	5000 - 15 000
CII	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
140	B33A Stand	ŧ	0009	Ambient	Atmospheric	26 000
141	X-204 Test Stand	210;40	21 600 max	-50 - +220	22.5"; 40 " HgA	7200; 15 000
142	X-211 Test Stand	550	40 000	Ambient - 250	Atmospheric	5000 - 10 989
	Combustor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
157	High-Pressure Combustor Lab	100	N/A	450 - 1200	44.2	N/A
	Southwest Research Institute					
	Combustor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
158	Army Fuels and Lubricants Lab, Combustor Test Facility	2.5	N/A	-65 - +1500	16	N/A

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Telydyne CAE					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	ties				
116	Hot Cascade Test Stand	8	N/A	3000	7	N/A
117	Turbine 1 and Turbine 2 Cold Flow Rig	25	300; 2400; 450	Ambient - 300	1.7	45 000; 23 000; 11 500
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
143	3500 hp Compressor Test Stand	22	3500	-60 - +110	1.5	39 000
144	1400-1 and 1400-2 Compressor Test Stands	22	1200; 420	-65 - +235	1.5	42 000; 70 000
	Combustor Component Research Facilities	cilities				
159	Combustor Cell	4; 22	N/A	-65 - +500	6; 1.7	N/A
	Westinghouse Combustion Turbine Systems	ems				
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	ies				
118	Vane Cooling Development Rig	06	N/A	2200	20	N/A
119	Aerodynamic Cascade Test Rig Row One Turbine Vane	06	N/A	006	ω	N/A

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow (1b/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)
	U.S. INDUSTRY					
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
145	Combustion Turbine Development Center		25 000			12 000 - 4100
	Combustor Component Research Facility	cility				
160	Full-Scale Cylindrical Reverse Flow Rig	06	N/A	006	20	N/A
	U.S. UNIVERSITY					
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	ities				
120	Blowdown Turbine Facility	64 200 scaled	2000 52 000 scaled	500 4000 scaled	10 40 scaled	7000 14 000 scaled
	Compressor Component Research Facilities	acilities				
146	Blowdown Compressor Facility	100 scaled		212 (max)	1	22 000
	JAPAN					
	Ihi Mizuho Plant					
	Turbine Component Research Facilities	lities				
121	High-Pressure Turbine Facility (HPT)	40	0009	2500	ა. ა.	15 000

APAN	Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)
Compressor Component Research Facilities Large-Scale Aeroengine 310 18 000 Ambient Compressor Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities Medium-Pressure Combustor 24 N/A 180 – 780 Facility (MFC) National Aerospace Laboratory Turbine Component Research Facilities High-Temperature Turbine 3.7 N/A 2200 Cooling Facility Compressor Component Research Facilities Fan/Compressor/Turbine - 2160 Ambient Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 7350 Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 7350		JAPAN					
Large-Scale Aeroengine 310 18 000 Ambient Compressor Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities Medium-Pressure Combustor 24 N/A 180 - 780 Facility (MPC) National Aerospace Laboratory Turbine Component Research Facilities High-Temperature Turbine 3.7 N/A 2200 Cooling Facility Compressor Component Research Facilities Fau/Compressor/Turbine - 2160 Ambient Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 850 Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 850		Compressor Component Research	Facilities				
Medium-Pressure Combustor 24 N/A 180 - 780 Facility (MPC) National Aerospace Laboratory Turbine Component Research Facilities High-Temperature Turbine 3.7 N/A 2200 Cooling Facility Compressor Component Research Facilities Fau/Compressor/Turbine - 2160 Ambient Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 850 Test Facility	148	Large-Scale Aeroengine Compressor Facility	310	18 000	Ambient	2	13 000
Medium-Pressure Combustor 24 N/A 180 – 780 National Aerospace Laboratory Turbine Component Research Facilities High-Temperature Turbine 3.7 N/A 2200 Cooling Facility Compressor Component Research Facilities Fan/Compressor/Turbine - 2160 Ambient Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 850 Test Facility Test Facility		Combustor Component Research F	acilities				
National Aerospace Laboratory Turbine Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular Combustor Test Facility Combustor Test Facility Combustor Test Facility Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient Ambient Test Facility M/A Ambient Research Facility Ambient Research Facility Ambient Research Facility Righ-Pressure Combustor Research Facility High-Pressure Combustor Research Facility High-Pressure Combustor Research Facility Research Faci	161	Medium-Pressure Combustor Facility (MPC)	24	N/A	180 - 780	7	N/A
Turbine Component Research Facilities High-Temperature Turbine 3.7 N/A 2200 Cooling Facility Compressor Component Research Facilities Fan/Compressor/Turbine - 2160 Ambient Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 850 Test Facility							
High-Temperature Turbine 3.7 N/A 2200 Cooling Facility Compressor Component Research Facilities Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 750 Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - 850		Turbine Component Research Faci	lities				
Fan/Compressor/Turbine – 2160 Ambient Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - Rest Facility Test Facility 850	122	High-Temperature Turbine Cooling Facility	3.7	N/A	2200	6	N/A
Facility Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient Research Facility 8.8 Righ-Pressure Combustor Righ-Pressure	-	Compressor Component Research	'acilities				
Combustor Component Research Facilities High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - Test Facility 850	147	Fan/Compressor/Turbine Facility	ı	2160	Ambient	Ambient	15 500
High-Pressure Annular 30 N/A 730 Combustor Test Facility High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient - Test Facility 850		Combustor Component Research F	acilities				
High-Pressure Combustor 8.8 N/A Ambient – Test Facility 850	162	High-Pressure Annular Combustor Test Facility	30	N/A	730	6	N/A
	163	High-Pressure Combustor Test Facility	8. 8.	N/A	Ambient – 850	50	N/A

©	<u>-</u>	PROPULSION V	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft)	•	DYNAMIC PRES: (lb/ft²)	8	a
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	(s)	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft)	•	
©	REPLACEMENT COST:	9	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F)	@	
)	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	6	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	(1)	
)	SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.)	(12)	
			(13)		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Provides detailed information about the facility. Unique features and special instrumentation are discussed, as well as performance capabilities.

DATA ACQUISITION: Describes the type of systems used for data gathering, the number of channels available, and the form of output.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Outlines in general language the types of testing currently being conducted in the facilities.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Describes major improvements, rehabilitations, and modifications being made or being planned on the facility up to Fiscal Year 1986.

<u>LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT</u>: Lists the name, title, address, and phone number of the person to contact for additional information on the facility.

EXPLANATION OF AIRBREATHING PROPULSION FACILITIES DATA SHEETS

The box at the top of the data sheet is designed to provide a quick-glance digest of the facility's most pertinent characteristics. The quantitative information in the center section is divided into halves. The right portion contains the salient technical parameters depicting the facility's principal capabilities and operating range. The left portion provides some background and operational information. The following descriptions correspond to the numbered boxes on the opposite page. Because the technical parameters represented in some of the boxes may differ across the various categories of airbreathing facilities, more than one description may be indicated for a particular box.

- Type of Facility: Wind Tunnel, Altitude Engine Test, Turbines, Compressors, Combustors. _i
- Name of the installation where the facility is located, owner, city and state, or country (when foreign). Ċ
- Proper or generic name of the facility, with additional qualifiers or identifiers as appropriate. w.
- Test Chamber Size: For Wind Tunnels, the dimensions are given in the order of Height, Width, and Length. For Engine Test facilities, the diameter and length of the test chamber are given in that order. 4

Component Size: For Component facilities, the diameter of the largest article that can be tested is indicated

- 5. Date Built/Upgraded: Self-explanatory.
- Replacement Cost: Best estimate of the current value (1985) of the facility. Cost in millions of dollars (\$M). છં
- Operational Status: An indication of a facility's current work load expressed in number of shifts per day or week. Also an indication of whether it is operational or on standby. 7

8. Dynamic Pressure: Wind Tunnels-Given in lb/ft².

Mass Flow: Altitude Engine Test Facilities—An indication of the amount of air flowing into an engine's inlet. Given in lb/sec.

Max. Flow Rate: Component Facilities—The maximum rate of air flow to which the particular component is exposed. Given in

Altitude Range: Wind Tunnels and Engine Test Facilities—The altitude range simulated in the test section or chamber of these facilities. Given in feet. φ.

<u>Pressure Level</u>: Component Facilities—The maximum air pressure driving the particular components. Given in atmospheres.

<u>Temperature Range</u>: The air temperature in the wind tunnel test section or the inlet temperature for the engine and component test acilities. Shown in degrees Fahrenheit. 10.

Pressure Range: The pressure environment in the wind tunnel or engine test facility test section/chamber. Given in pounds per square inch absolute (psia) 11.

Speed Range: Component Facilities-The rotational speed of the test component in rpm.

Speed Range: Wind Tunnels and Engine Test Facilities-Air speed in the test section/chamber. Given in Mach number. 12.

Component Facilities—The maximum horsepower (hp) level generated by the particular test component (turbine or Power Level: compressor)

This space contains supplementary information on the performance range or special conditions of the facility. 13.

the group(s) to which that facility belongs is always listed at the bottom of this box. Refer to the introduction and the beginning of Comparable Facilities: Other facilities with similar characteristics and which may be used as alternatives. When the number of comparable facilities is large, only the identity of the comparable facility may be given. In the case of the Altitude Engine Test facilities, each facility section for an explanation of these groups. 14.

PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS

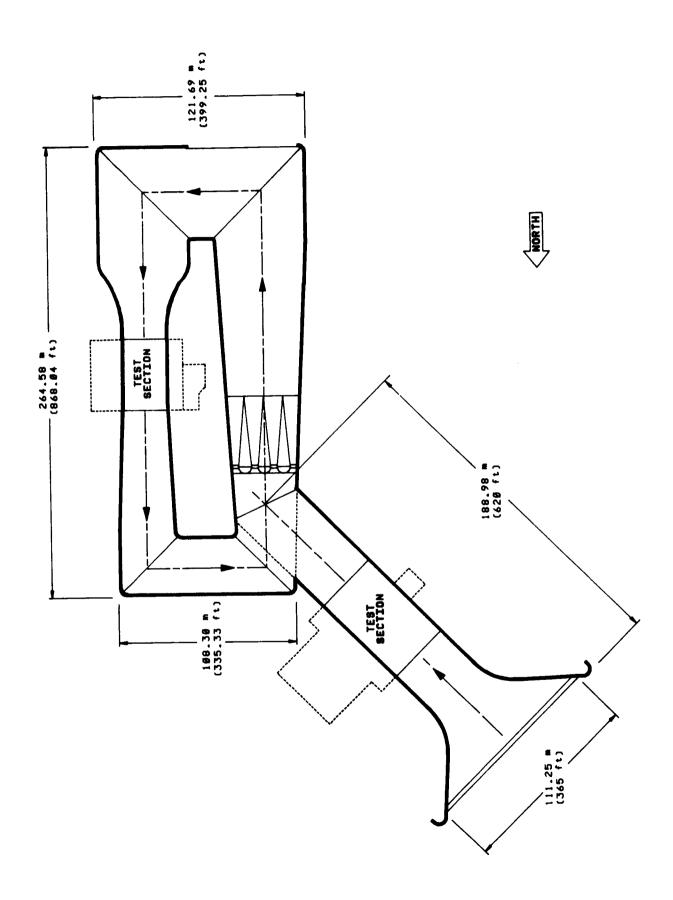
Propulsion testing in wind tunnels allows the engine and its installed inlet to be tested as an integrated system. The propulsion system is preelements of the propulsion system or aircraft are likewise exposed to the same environment and are free to interact with one another as in actual large volume of air used by the tunnel in addition to that used by the engine itself is a difficult, costly, and inefficient process. Engine test facilitunnel is not hot enough at the high Mach numbers nor cold enough at the high altitudes and lower Mach numbers. Moreover, conditioning the wind tunnels for engine testing is their inability to obtain true temperature simulation over a wide operating range. In general, the air in a wind sented with an airflow environment similar to that encountered in real flight, where the air is directed around the inlet as well as into it. Other engines. For complete aerodynamic behavior and propulsion/airframe integration studies, the wind tunnel is not surpassed. The deficiency of flight conditions. In the larger wind tunnels, the angle of attack also can be varied, resulting in even more realistic airflow conditions for the ties are more economical in this respect for low-bypass engines and generally have better provisions for temperature/altitude simulation

the DOD. The NASA capabilities include the large low-speed 40x80x120 tunnel at Ames, plus the 10x10 and 8x6 ft supersonic tunnels at Lewis. all low speed and is located in France (S-1 MA) and the Netherlands (DNW). The U.S. industry has a 9x9 ft low-speed facility owned by Boeing The DOD owns the premier transonic and supersonic facilities at AEDC with their pair of 16 foot tunnels. In the Hypersonic regime, NASA will own the only large facility when the 8 foot High Temperature Tunnel is modified with oxygen enrichment in 1986. The European capability is There are very few true propulsion tunnels in the free world. As listed in Table 2, the majority are in the United States at either NASA or and a few small hypersonic tunnels owned by General Applied Sciences. The United States is clearly the leader in this category.

TABLE II

PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS

I age INO.	Facility Designation	(ft)	No.	(ft)	(°F)	Remarks
30	40 x 80, NASA, ARC	40 x 80 x 80 L	0 - 0.4		Ambient	Air Exchange
31	80 x 120, NASA, ARC	80 x 120 x 190 L	0 - 0.15	ı	Ambient	Single Pass
32	10 x 10 SWT, NASA, LeRC	10 x 10 x 40 L	2.0 - 3.5	77 000	069	Single Pass
33	8 x 6 SWT, NASA, LeRC	8 x 6 x 39 L	0.36 - 2.0	I	60 266	Single Pass
35	16T, AEDC	16 x 16 x 40 L	0.06 - 1.6	000 06	80 160	Exhaust Scoop
\$	16S, AEDC	16 x 16 x 40 L	1.5 - 4.75	150 000	120 620	Exhaust Scoop
36	9 x 9 PWT, Boeing	9×9×14.5L	0 - 0.33	I	Ambient	Single Pass
37	10 x 20 NRC, Canada	10 x 20 x 40 L	0.007 - 0.184	ı	Ambient	Single Pass
38	S1-MA, France	20.5 x 22 x 46 L or 26D	0.023 - 1.0	20 000	5 122	20% Air Exchange
41 40 39	DNW, Netherlands	26.5 x 20 31 x 31 20 x 20	0 - 0.4 0 - 0.3 0 - 0.18	I	Ambient	Air Exchange



NASA-Ames Research Center	PROPULSION V	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Moffett Field, CA	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $40 \times 80 \times 80 L$ (ft)	DYNAMIC PRES: $0-305$ (lb/ft²)	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1944/1982	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric	
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$22M including 80 x 120	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
40 x 80-Ft	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 1 (atmos.)	
	Fiscal Year 1987	SPEED RANGE: 0 – 0.4 (Mach No.)	
	Air exchange		

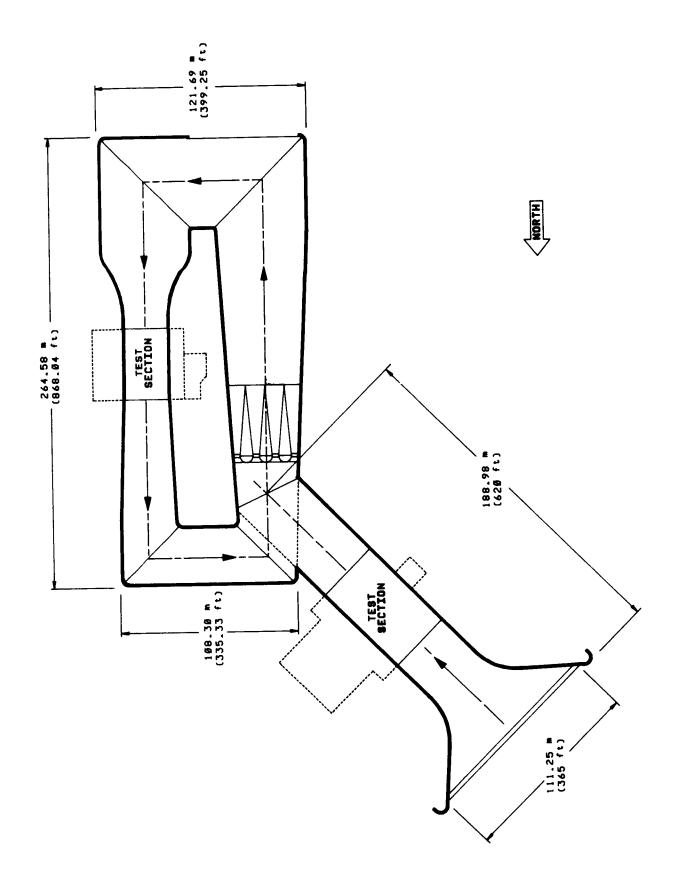
TESTING CAPABILITIES: The 80 x 120-ft Wind Tunnel and the 40 x 80-ft Wind Tunnel share the same drive system, so only one tunnel can be operated at a time. The tunnel is used for full-scale, low-speed V/STOL powered lift investigators and full-scale rotorcraft systems. High-lift devices for takeoff and landing of conventional aircraft are also examined at low forward speed.

processors, which are housed within the 40 x 80-ft Wind Tunnel. Data are transmitted via fiber optics. Graphic displays and hard copy printouts DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded, processed, and displayed using a distributed data system composed of PDP 11 series and VAX 11/780 are being implemented at this time. The number of channels available is: up to 1000 for static data and up to 250 for dynamic data. The total sample rate is 1 000 000 samples per second.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: V/STOL aircraft research, augmentor research, high-lift research, and full-scale rotorcraft research.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry V. Kirk, Chief, Low Speed Wind Tunnel Investigations Branch, (415) 965-5045.



NASA-Ames Research Center.	PROPULSION	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Moffett Field, CA	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 80 x 120 x 190 L	DYNAMIC PRES: 0 – 305 (lb/ft²)	FACILITIES
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1982	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric	
80 x 120-Ft	REPLACEMENT COST: \$22M including 80 x 40	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational Fiscal Year 1987	PRESSURE RANGE: 1 (atmos.)	
		SPEED RANGE: 0-0.15	
	Single pass		

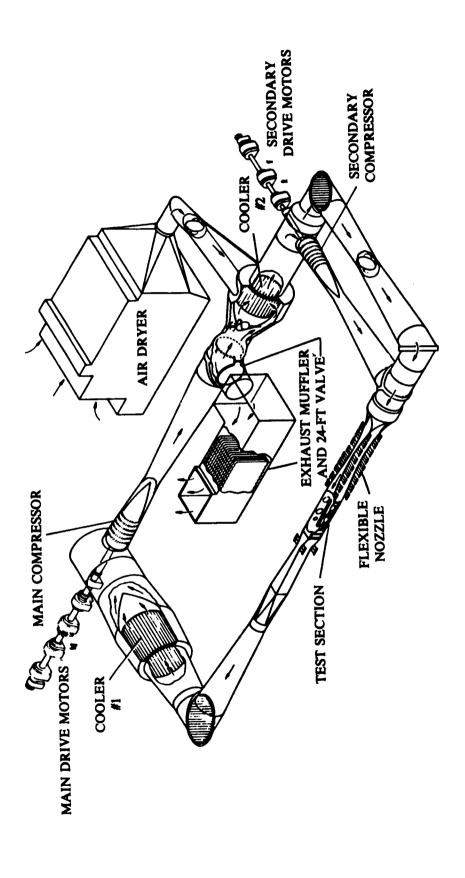
at a time. The tunnel is used for large-scale or full-scale aircraft and rotorcraft research. Measurements taken include force and moment, pressure, dynamic stability, and acoustic signatures. The tunnel is also used extensively for V/STOL powered lift investigations. Full/large-scale propulsion TESTING CAPABILITIES: The 40 x 80-ft Wind Tunnel and 80 x 120-ft Wind Tunnel share the same drive system, so only one can be operated systems are run in the tunnel to determine engine/airframe interactions.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded, processed, and displayed using a distributed data system composed of PDP 11 series and VAX 11/780 processors, which are housed within the facility. Graphic displays and hard copy printouts are being implemented at this time. The number of channels available is: up to 1000 for static data and up to 250 for dynamic data. The total sampling rate is 1 000 000 samples per second.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Rotorcraft research for civil and military application; V/STOL powered lift research (augmentor, RALS, etc.).

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Acoustic measurement capability improvements by lowering tunnel background noise and further lowering the turbulence level using antiturbulence screens ahead of the test section.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry V. Kirk, Chief, Low Speed Wind Tunnel Investigations Branch, (415) 965-5045.



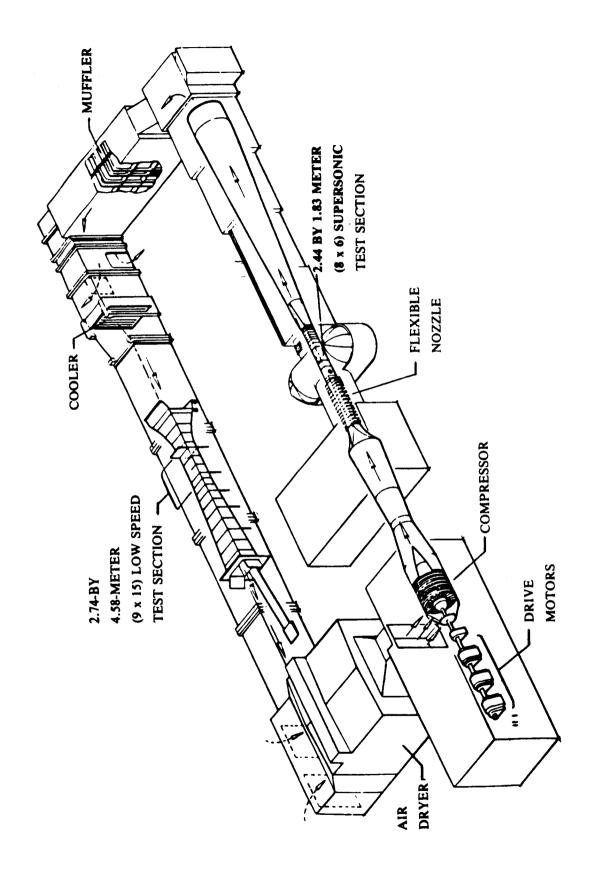
NASA-Lewis	PROPULSION	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Cleveland, OH	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $10 \times 10 \times 40 \mathrm{L}$	DYNAMIC PRES: 500 – 600 (1b/ft²)	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1955	ALTITUDE RANGE: 77 000	
10 x 10.Ft	REPLACEMENT COST: \$70M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) 60; 690	
Supersonic Wind Tunnel	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 shift operations at 3 runs per week	PRESSURE RANGE: 1.4; 35 (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: 2.0 – 3.5 (Mach No.)	
	Single pass		

well as related airframe interaction tests. Internal strain-gage balances are used for measuring force and moments. Propulsion cycle (open circuit) is used for testing burning propulsion systems generating combustion products. Aerodynamic cycle (closed circuit) is used for other tests. Facili-TESTING CAPABILITIES: This tunnel is used for internal flow, pressure, force testing of propulsion systems, and propulsion components, as ties for measuring multiple steady or fluctuating pressures are available.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded and processed through a dedicated VAX 11/780 computer and centrally (shared) IBM-370 computer system. Alphanumeric and graphic displays can be tailored to the user's requirements in real time. CURRENT PROGRAMS: Design of advanced propulsion system, support of the Space Transport System programs, support of Advanced Turboprop Program (ATP), code verification test of internal flow of supersonic inlets, and support of DOE.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Improve data acquisition system to include on-line, real-time color graphics, increased automation of tunnel testing, and color schlieren.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur J. Gnecco, Chief, Aeronautics Facilities and Engineering Branch, (216) 433-4000, ext. 5579, FTS 8-294-5579.



NASA-Lewis	PROPULSION	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Cleveland, OH	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 8x6x39L	DYNAMIC PRES: 200 – 1240	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1948	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric (ft)	
8 x 6-Ft	REPLACEMENT COST: \$66M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: 60; 266	
Supersonic Wind Tunnel	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 shift operations at 3 runs per week	PRESSURE RANGE: 1.4; 8.5 (psia)	
	(backlog)	SPEED RANGE: 0.36 – 2.0	
	Single pass		

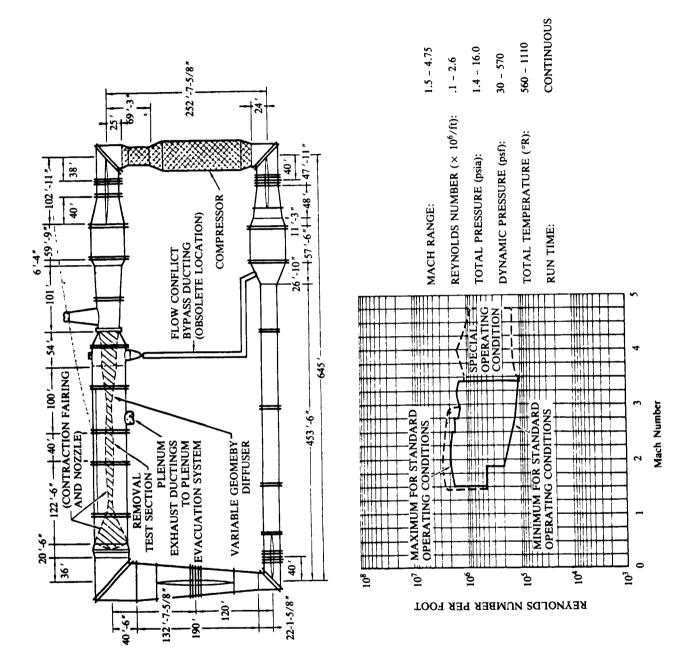
TESTING CAPABILITIES: The tunnel is used for transonic testing of internal flow, pressure, force testing of propulsion systems, and propulsion system components, as well as related airframe interaction tests. Internal strain-gage balances are used for measuring force and moment. Propulsion cycle (open circuit) is used for testing burning propulsion systems generating combustion products. Aerodynamic cycle (closed circuit) is. used for other tests. Facilities for measuring multiple steady or fluctuating pressures are available.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded and processed through a dedicated VAX 11/780 computer and a centrally (shared) IBM-370 computer system. Alphanumeric and graphic displays can be tailored to the user's requirements in real time.

supersonic drag devices at supersonic speeds, Turboprop Counter Rotation Performance and Noise Tests, and dynamic performance of advanced CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turboprop aeroelastics and acoustics testings, support of the Space Transportation System Program, performance of supersonic inlets.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Installation of improved on line data systems including color alphanumeric and color graphics CRT displays.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur J. Gnecco, Chief, Aeronautic Facilities and Engineering Branch, (216) 433-4000, ext. 5579, FTS 8-294-5579.



DOD-Arnold	PROPULSION	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 16 x 16 x 40 L (ft)	DYNAMIC PRES: 30 – 580 (1b/ft²)	Unique
NL	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: 150 000	
168	REPLACEMENT COST: \$550M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: 120; 620	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active, lightly scheduled	PRESSURE RANGE: 3.0 – 12.5 (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) 1.5 – 4.75	
	Exhaust scoop		

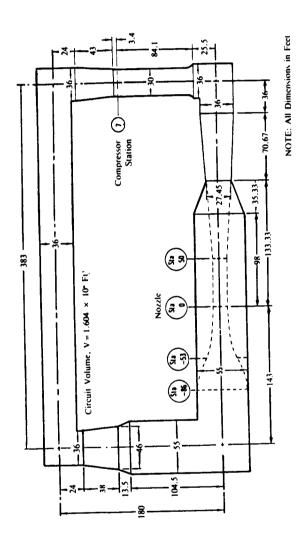
systems permit investigations of engine operations in conjunction with inlets and controls. Removable test sections are contained in test carts that for force and moment, pressure, dynamic stability, internal duct flow, jet effects, and buffet tests. Full-scale tests of operating aircraft propulsion TESTING CAPABILITIES: The tunnel is used for both aerodynamic and propulsion system testing. For aerodynamic testing, the tunnel is used can be transported to a remote model installation building for test article buildup. The flexible plate nozzle sidewalls are positioned by 28 pairs of hydraulic actuators. The tunnel is equipped with a scavenging scoop aft of the test section to capture engine exhaust products. Auxiliary air flows up to 90 lb/sec at 2900 psi can be provided for cold flow jet simulation testing.

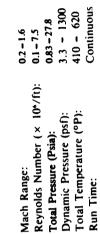
tion system, Computer Automation LSI-2 as digital multiplexer and control, PDP 11/34 digital pressure system, Vector General DD2 graphics sys-DATA ACQUISITION: Digital Equipment Corporation DEC-10 for supervisory control and data management, DEC PDP-15 digital data acquisitem, and Amdahl 5860 central computer.

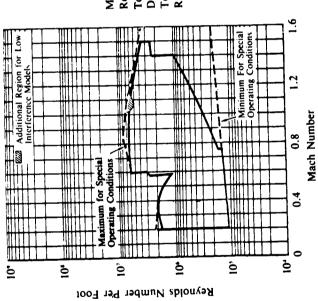
CURRENT PROGRAMS:

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Flight Mechanics Directorate, Deputy for Operations, AEDC/DOF, Arnold AFS, TN 37389, (615) 455-2611, ext. 5280 or 6051.







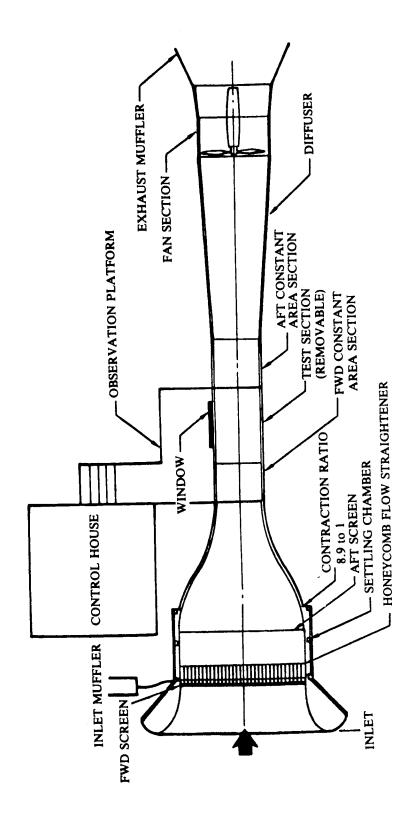
DOD-Arnold	PROPULSION N	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Development Center (AEDC),	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 16 x 16 x 40 L	DYNAMIC PRES: $1.0-1000$	Unique
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: 90 000	
16T	REPLACEMENT COST: \$550M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: 120; 620	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SURE RANGE:	
	Active, lightly scheduled	(psia) 5.0; 12.5	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.5 – 4.75 (Mach No.)	
	Exhaust scoop		

plates positioned by 15 pairs of electrically driven actuators. The tunnel is equipped with a scavenging scoop aft of the test sections for exhausttesting, the tunnel is used for force and moment, pressure, dynamic stability, decelerator deployment, internal duct flow, jet effects, and flutter buffet tests. Full-scale tests of operating propulsion systems permit investigations of engine operations in conjunction with their inlets and con-TESTING CAPABILITIES: The tunnel is used for both aerodynamic and propulsion decelerator deployment system testing. For aerodynamic trols. Removable test sections are contained in 2 test carts that can be transported to a remote model installation building for test article buildup. The test section is equipped with inclined-hole perforated walls. Supersonic conditions are provided by movable sidewall flexible nozzle ing engine combustion products. Auxiliary air up to 90 lb/sec at 2900 psi is available for cold flow jet simulation testing. DATA ACQUISITION: Digital Equipment Corporation DEC-10 for supervisory control and data management, DEC PDP-15 digital data acquisition system, Computer Automation LSI-2 as digital multiplexer and control, PDP 11/34 digital pressure system, Vector General DD2 graphics system, and Amdahl 5860 central computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS:

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: PDP 11/60 process control 1984, high angle automated sting, captive trajectory store separation system, and flow improvement modifications.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Flight Mechanics Directorate, Deputy for Operations, AEDC/DOF, Arnold AFS, TN 37389, (615) 455-2611, ext. 5280 or 6051.



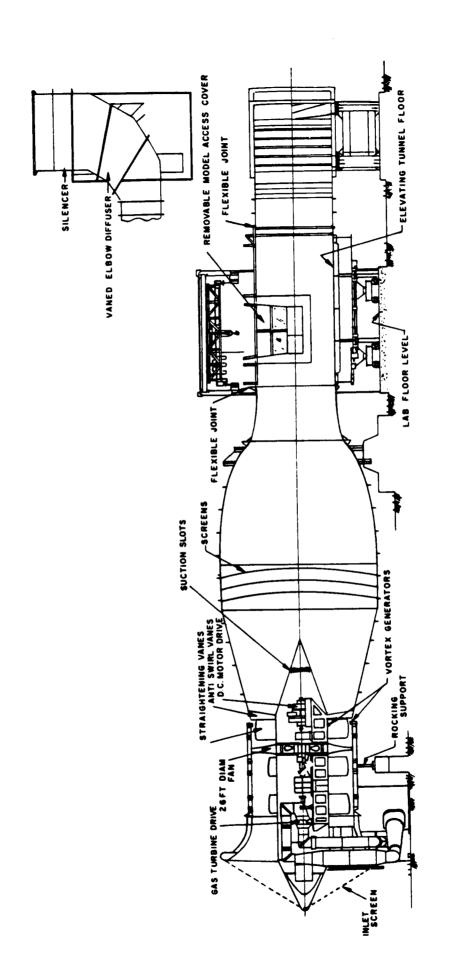
Boeing,	PROPULSION	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
()	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 9x9x14.5L	DYNAMIC PRES: $0-127$	FACILITIES
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1968: Data System 1980: Rescreen	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) Atmospheric	
9 x 9-Ft	REPLACEMENT COST: \$46M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2000 to 3000 hr/year	PRESSURE RANGE: 1 (atmos.)	
	Running 2nd and 3rd shift	SPEED RANGE: 0 - 0.33	
	Single pass		

15-in-diameter inlet models, an inlet suction source provided by a J-47 turbojet engine, and a 6-component balance. Testing in Tunnel A consists TESTING CAPABILITIES: Models can be sting, horizontal, or vertical ground plane mounted. Each tunnel has a continuous air supply of variof nozzle noise testing, thrust reverser reingestion tests, and half- or full-size models with simulated engine inlet and exhaust conditions. Testing lb/sec at ambient, and can produce steam at 10 lb/sec superheated at 100 psi and 325° F. Each tunnel is powered by an Allison 501-D13 turboous flow rates and pressures, can produce products of combustion of 15 lb/sec at 1000° F maximum, a vacuum from 1.5 lb/sec at 2 psia to 12 phone, and another test section for propulsion thrust reverser reingestion testing. Tunnel B has a wall-mounted pitch mechanism designed for prop engine producing 3000 hp. Tunnel A has extensive internal acoustic treatment, a removable anechoic test section with traversing microin Tunnel B consists of inlet testing, aerodynamic testing, and models using flow through, blown, or turbopowered simulator nacelles. DATA ACQUISITION: Two hundred analog channels, 50 digital channels, and 4 scanivalves are available per tunnel. The system is controlled by PDP 8 computers. Data are available immediately.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Main research is directed at the study of engine inlets, thrust reversers, and nozzle development.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None at this time.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief of Propulsion Labs, (206) 655-9416



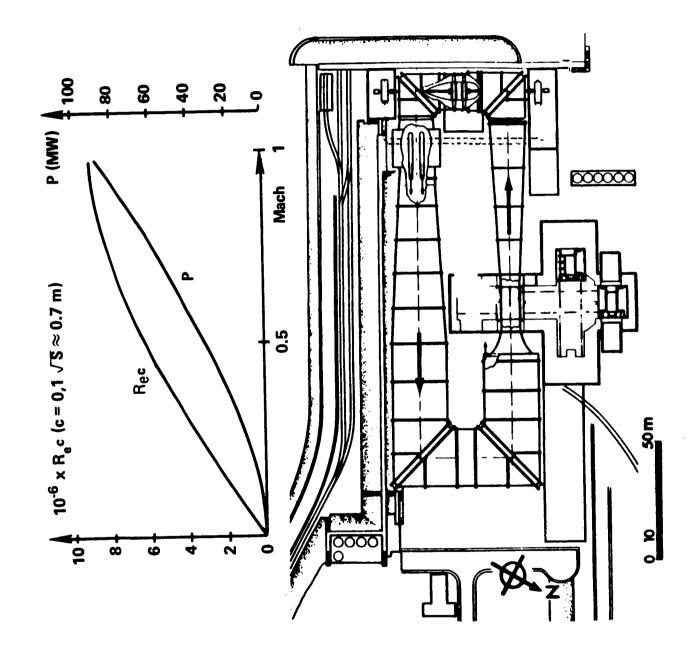
Research			
	PROPULSION V	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Council, TES-	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 20 x 10 x 40 L	DYNAMIC PRES: 0 – 50 (lb/ft²)	FACILITIES Unique
DAT	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1962/1967	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric (ft)	
10 x 20.Ft	REPLACEMENT COST: \$7M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	PRESSURE RANGE: 1 (atmos.)	
		SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) 0.007 - 0.184	
Sin	Single pass		

located at tunnel entry is driven by a 1000-hp dc motor (up to 90 mph) or by an 8000-hp free gas turbine supplied by an externally housed turbomachinery models of capacities up to several thousand horsepower can be energized using an off-site 5-MW air compressor delivering up to 32 lb/ sec at 7 atm. Alternatively, the same equipment can be used to apply suction to models. The 5-component weighbeam balance system can sup-TESTING CAPABILITIES: Originally designed for the testing of V/STOL propulsion systems involving reaction jets. Balance-mounted turboport model weights up to 2 tons. Lift, drag, and pitching moment limits are ±4000, ±2000, and ±5000 lb.ft. A 16-bladed, 26-ft diameter fan

DATA ACQUISITION: Twenty channels of information can be recorded on the data acquisition system and reduced off-site.

lated to its original purpose. In addition to aeronautical applications, these have included surface transport (full-scale automobiles, snowmobiles, CURRENT PROGRAMS: In recent years, the unique characteristics of the facility have been increasingly used in industrial problem areas unreetc.), industrial aerodynamics, wind engineering, etc. PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: An additional 7.5-MW compressor is currently being installed with the potential to augment existing compressedair supplies by 60 lb/sec. Operational, late 1984. Cost, \$3.2M. Preliminary planning on a test-section reconstruction to provide optional 20-ft wide x 10-ft high configuration and upgraded data acquisition system has been completed. Estimated cost \$1.6M.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: R. A. Tyler, Head, Gas Dynamics Laboratory, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OR6, (613) 993-2442.



ONERA, Modane.	PROPULSION	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
France	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 20.5 x 22 x 46 L (ft)	DYNAMIC PRES: 0 – 33 (kN/m²)	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1952	ALTITUDE RANGE: 20 000	
M.I.	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: 5; 122	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 0.9 (atmos.)	
		D RANGE: 0.023	
	Exhaust scoop		

Jet engines, full-scale missiles, powered models by air and TPS (60 b, up to 25 kg/sec; basic: 10 kg/sec), propellers (900 kW), and helicopter rotor TESTING CAPABILITIES: All conventional aerodynamic measurements on large scale (up to full scale) complete- or half-models including flow test rig (550 kW). Air intake measurements; unsteady testing; icing and deicing (in winter); flight mechanic rig, canopy ejection, store launching, survey, wake, and boundary layers measurements. Basic sting support varies angle-of-attack 40° and sideslip ±10°, and turntables up to 360° parachute, canopy rain visibility, and engine noise.

4 walls added for a reduced semirectangular (H: 6,3; L: 6,7) slotted (4 slots in "corners") test section 2nd cart: Devoted to low-speed tests (150 m/sec). Equipped with a ground floor using boundary-layer bleed mainly devoted to high angle-of-attack large combat transonic aircraft and large half-models lst cart:

3rd cart: Store launching, icing, propellers and helicopter rotors, large commercial aircraft, engines, and missiles

DATA ACQUISITION: Global forces, local forces, pressures (individual, scanned, unsteady), temperature displacements, deformation, flow, and skin visualizations. Basically 64 analog and digital channels, extension possible with steady or unsteady channels, possibility of very high speed PCM. Local HP-1000 computer for data acquisition and testing devices survey. Local real-time computation by VAX-782.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Civil aircraft, combat aircraft development, and performance control. Engine, propellers, and helicopter tests; engine and missiles full-scale tests; structures compartment; and nonaeronautic tests.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continuous increase of computer-controlled testing devices and improvement of instrumentation.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: M. Giachetto, ONERA, Centre de Modane-Avrieux, BP 25-73 500 Modane, France.

d mind			COMPARABLE
Nordosmolder	A NOISTONAL	PROPULSION WIND LUNNELS	FACILITIES
Netherlands	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 9.5 x 9.5 x 15 L (m)	DYNAMIC PRES: $0-2.21$ (kN/m ²)	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1976	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric (ft)	
	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
DNW	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRÉSSURE RANGE:	
9.5 x 9.5-m		(psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: 0 - 0.18 (Mach No.)	

and nonaeronautical projects. The closed-circuit air exchange tunnel is powered by a variable speed fan driven by a 12.7-MW motor at a maximum TESTING CAPABILITIES: The largest low-speed tunnel in Western Europe is used for aerodynamic and aeroacoustic tests on aircraft helicopter speed of 0.5 M. The interchangeable test sections can be prepared in the parking hall adjacent to the tunnel circuit. Models are prepared in large model assembly rooms. The particular model/test section combination is determined by the requirements of each investigation. The test section provides good flow quality (local flow angularity of ±0.1° and turbulence about 0.1%). The open test section provides low background noise in the largest anechoic test chamber in the world. Each test section has a sting support with large angle ranges (±45° and ±30°) and vertical movement compressed high-pressure air for model engine simulators, and a 6-component platform balance.

trol of data acquisition and reduction. The second system, called VENUS, consists of a main computer and satellite computers. The satellite computers are located in the different model preparation rooms or test sections and support a particular investigation. Data can be acquired on up to DATA ACQUISITION: Two computer systems are used. The first system, called MARS, is coupled to the tunnel for tunnel operation and con-100 channels for each satellite computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: General low-speed aircraft aerodynamics, high-lift devices, and V/STOL aerodynamics; engine/airframe interference; airframe, engine, and rotor noise; rotor aerodynamics; and flutter and dynamics test.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

NLR and DFVLR,	PROPULSION V	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Notherlands	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 6 x 8 x 16 L	DYNAMIC PRES: 7.41 (kN/m ²)	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric (ft)	
DNW	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE:	
8 x 6-m	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE:	
		SPEED RANGE: 0 – 0.3 (Mach No.)	

and nonaeronautical projects. The closed-circuit air exchange tunnel is powered by a variable speed fan driven by a 12.7-MW motor at a maximum TESTING CAPABILITIES: The largest low-speed tunnel in Western Europe is used for aerodynamic and aeroacoustic tests on aircraft helicopter speed of 0.5 M. The interchangeable test sections can be prepared in the parking hall adjacent to the tunnel circuit. Models are prepared in large model assembly rooms. The particular model/test section combination is determined by the requirements of each investigation. The test section provides good flow quality (local flow angularity of ±0.1° and turbulence about 0.1%). The open test section provides low background noise in the largest anechoic test chamber in the world. Each test section has a sting support with large angle ranges (±45° and ±30°) and vertical movement compressed high-pressure air for model engine simulators, and a 6-component platform balance.

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CURRENT PROGRAMS: General low-speed aircraft aerodynamics, high-lift devices, and V/STOL aerodynamics; engine/airframe interference; airframe, engine, and rotor noise; rotor aerodynamics; and flutter and dynamics test

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

NI R and DRVI R	PROPULSION V	PROPULSION WIND TUNNELS	COMPARABLE
Noordostpolder, Netherlands	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 6x6	DYNAMIC PRES: $0-12.9$ (kN/m²)	Unique
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: Atmospheric	
THAT C	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient (°F)	·
рим 6 x 6-m	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: Atmospheric (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: 0.4 (Mach No.)	
	Air exchange		

and nonaeronautical projects. The closed-circuit air exchange tunnel is powered by a variable speed fan driven by a 12.7-MW motor at a maximum TESTING CAPABILITIES: The largest low-speed tunnel in Western Europe is used for aerodynamic and aeroacoustic tests on aircraft helicopter speed of 0.5 M. The interchangeable test sections can be prepared in the parking hall adjacent to the tunnel circuit. Models are prepared in large model assembly rooms. The particular model/test section combination is determined by the requirements of each investigation. The test section provides good flow quality (local flow angularity of ±0.1° and turbulence about 0.1%). The open test section provides low background noise in the largest anechoic test chamber in the world. Each test section has a sting support with large angle ranges (±45° and ±30°) and vertical movement compressed high-pressure air for model engine simulators, and a 6-component platform balance.

trol of data acquisition and reduction. The second system, called VENUS, consists of a main computer and satellite computers. The satellite computers are located in the different model preparation rooms or test sections and support a particular investigation. Data can be acquired on up to DATA ACQUISITION: Two computer systems are used. The first system, called MARS, is coupled to the tunnel for tunnel operation and con-100 channels for each satellite computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: General low-speed aircraft aerodynamics, high-lift devices, and V/STOL aerodynamics; engine/airframe interference; airframe, engine, and rotor noise; rotor aerodynamics; and flutter and dynamics test

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES

tions. The smaller, more easily controlled volume of air is thereby easier to condition for the temperature extremes (hot or cold) required for true simulation of engine operation at high Mach numbers, or at high altitude and low Mach number. Not all facilities, however, offer all of the desired Propulsion testing in Altitude Engine Test Facilities falls into two broad categories: direct-connect and freejet testing. In the direct-connect conditions, either because they were designed for specific applications or because certain limitations were imposed due to cost or the technology usually presented in an idealized uniform profile, although provisions are often available for introducing temperature and pressure profile distor-The intent is to present properly conditioned combustion air to the engine as if an inlet were present but in a more efficient manner. This air is version, air is fed directly into the engine, eliminating (or bypassing) the use of an inlet and avoiding any loss of air flowing around the engine. available at the time of construction. In freejet engine test stands, the engine and its inlet are mounted so that the air from a nozzle can impinge on the engine's inlet. This configsince the air can be directed right at the inlet, and the provisions for good temperature simulation also are available. The angle-of-attack capabilities are generally very limited, but they can be extended in the larger facilities. Generally, a freejet capability is available as an option or specific uration is similar to a wind tunnel, except that the quality of the airflow is seldom as good. However, freejet facilities are still more economical configuration of a direct-connect facility.

Of the more than 80 engine test facilities examined, about 60 offered altitude simulation capability, and these are included in this catalogue.

COMPARABLE CAPABILITIES

those other engine facilities that most closely match its capabilities. These are listed in the Comparable Facilities box, along with an indication of attempt has been made to differentiate further among the facilities within a particular group as to which offer the best capabilities. Instead, the suitable for testing a particular class of engines. A fourth group of facilities offering freejet capabilities has also been identified and listed. No In order to provide a meaningful comparison of these facilities, they have been categorized into three airflow/Mach number groups, each groups are listed in Tables 3a-d by installation and by size. However, within each facility's Data Sheet, an attempt has been made to indicate the engine group to which the facility belongs

The following groups have been defined:

- GROUP 1: Facilities capable of testing large high-bypass turbofan engines at an airflow of 1200 lb/sec or greater and air speeds less than
- GROUP 2: Facilities appropriate for testing large turbojet, small high-bypass turbofan, and low-bypass turbofan engines with an airflow of 480 lb/sec or larger and air speeds of Mach 3.0 or greater.

- Facilities for testing medium and/or small turbojet engines with an airflow of less than 480 lb/sec and air speeds up to Mach GROUP 3:
- Facilities offering a freejet testing capability. Because this may be an additional rather than a sole capability at some facilities, Group 4 contains some facilities that also are listed in the other groups. GROUP 4:

High-Flow, High-Bypass, Low-Speed Turbofans (Group 1)

viding for simultaneous programming of engine speed, Mach number, and altitude conditions. Both refrigerated and hot-air conditioning are availmodern chambers currently being checked out for operations (summer of 1985). The ASTF complex will have full transient test capability, pro-Table 3a lists those facilities capable of testing these large engines. The premier capability in this category resides in the United States at DOD's AEDC. Of the seven test chambers listed, the four with the highest flow are at AEDC. Two of these, ASTF-C1 and C2, are brand-new able, with the latter being necessary in testing at high Mach numbers.

cell 3W has an airflow capacity of 1390 lb/sec, a very respectable capability in this category. American industry also has some good capabilities in this category at the Pratt & Whitney Willgoos Laboratories' test cells X217 and X218. These facilities can deliver an airflow of 1200 lb/sec, with test cell X218 also providing transient testing capabilities. The next largest American commercial facility is the General Electric, Cincinnati, test cells #43 and #44 with a capacity of 1000 lb/sec, which, although not meeting the 1200 lb/sec criteria, are used extensively for testing large tur-Following AEDC, the next best capability based on airflow is in the United Kingdom at the RAE-Pyestock facilities in Farnborough. Test bofan military engines

Large Turbojet, Small High-Bypass and Low-Bypass Turbofan Engines (Group 2)

Government agencies (NAPC and NASA-Lewis) and U.S. industry (P & W and GE). Outside the United States, France (CEPr) has very good capa-Table 3b lists those facilities capable of testing these medium flow, high-speed engines (>480 lb/sec, M>3). The premier capability in the bility at the high flows over a wide Mach number range. The United Kingdom has reasonable airflow/Mach number capability, with the added Western World is at AEDC with its ETF-T1, T2, T4, J1, and J2, in addition to its ASTF complex. All these provide large flows of heated and refrigerated air that offer good simulation of engine conditions over a wide operating range. Substantial capabilities also exist at other U.S. advantage of transient testing abilities.

Medium and/or Small Turbojet Engines (Group 3)

As illustrated in Table 3c, the test facilities in this category are evenly distributed throughout the Western World in both industry and govern-

Freejet Capabilities (Group 4)

Excellent facilities also exist at the Marquardt Company in Van Nuys, California. The European capability is evenly distributed between the British already listed under the previous categories, but are repeated with the dedicated freejet facilities for purposes of completeness. With the addition Table 3d lists the freejet test facilities/capabilities identified in this survey. Many of these represent an additional capability to test facilities of a freejet capability at AEDC's ASTF-C2 in 1987, the United States will have the free world's premier facility for this type of engine testing. and the French.

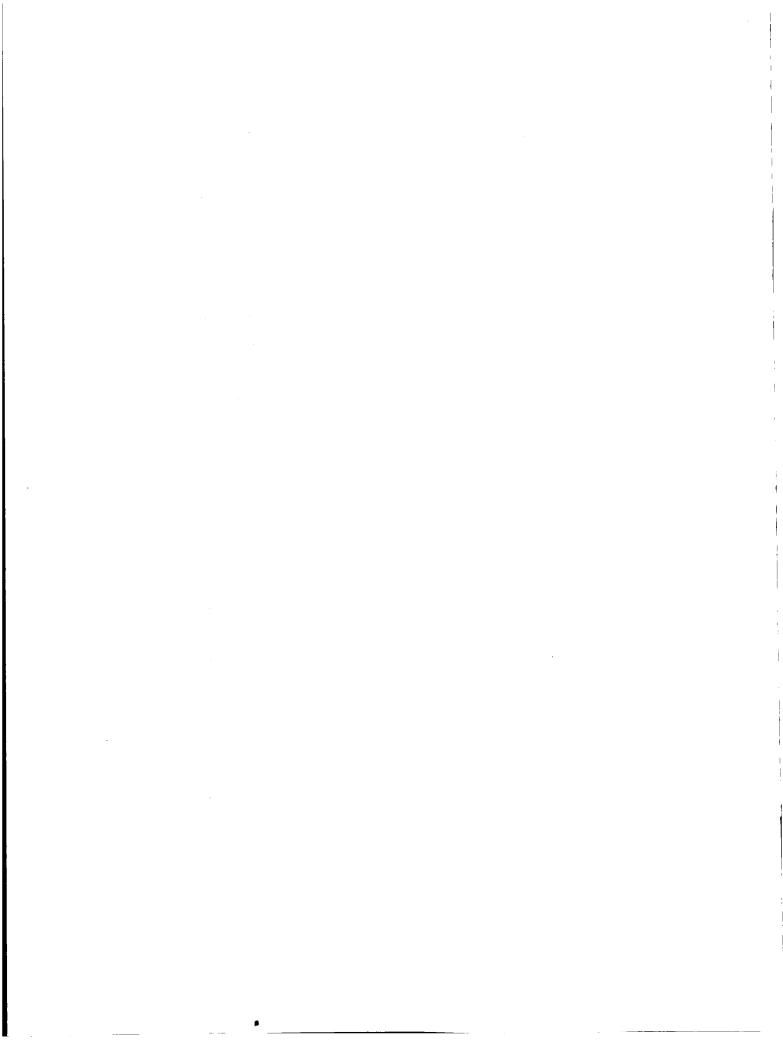


TABLE IIIa

ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES*

SUITABLE FOR TESTING LARGE BYPASS TURBOFAN ENGINES

Group 1

					•				
			Air Supply	ly					
Page No.	Facility/Cell Designation	Flow (PPS)	Temp (°F)	Pressure (PSIA)	Mach No.	Altitude (feet)	Physical Size (feet)	Thrust Stand (lbf)	Remarks
2	AEDC, ASTF-C2	2760	-100	Atmos.	3.0	100 000	28 D x 85 L	75 000	Transient Testing
83	AEDC, ASTF-C1	1460	-100 +1020	40	3.8	100 000	28 D x 85 L	75 000	Transient Testing
62	AEDC, ETF-J2	1400	-10 +750	35	3.2	80 000	20 D x 103 L	70 000	
91	AEDC, ETF-J1	1400	-15 +750	13	3.2	80 000	16 D x 72 L	20 000	
15	RAE (PYE), 3W	1390	-35 Ambient	Atmos.	1.0	29 000	25 D x 56 L	20 000	Icing
83	P&W-AW, X218	1200	-10	12.5	1.0	40 000	24 D x 45 L	100 000	Transient Testing
82	P&W-AW, X217	1200	-10 +90	12.5	1.0	40 000	18 D x 35 L	20 000	

*Table shows limit of capabilities only.

TABLE IIIb

ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES*

SUITABLE FOR TESTING LARGE TURBOJET, SMALL HIGH-BYPASS TURBOFANS, AND LOW-BYPASS TURBOFANS

Group 2

			Air Supply					Thrust	Full
Page No.	Facility/Cell Designation	Flow (PPS)	Temp (°F)	Pressure (PSIA)	Altitude (feet)	Mach No.	Physical Size (feet)	Measurement (lbf)	Transient Capability
2	AEDC, C-2	1460	-100	50	100 000	3.0	28 D x 85 L	75 000	Yes
63	AEDC, C-1	1460	-100 +1020	40	100 000	3.8	28 D x 85 L	75 000	Yes
62	AEDC, J-2	1400	-10 +750	35	80 000	3.2	20 D x 103 L	70 000	No
7.2	GE, TC43**	1000	AMB +650	43	000 09	1 - 3.0	12 D x 56 L	Yes	No
77	GE, TC-44**	1000	AMB +650	43	000 09	1 - 3.0	17 D x 56 L	Yes	No
ı	GE, TC45**	1000	AMB +650	43	000 09	1 - 3.0	17 D × 56 L	Yes	No
68	CEPt, R-5	825	(Refrig.) +1200	100	000 99	4.0	18 D x 100 L	67 000	N _O

*Table shows limit of capabilities only.

^{**}Minimum subsonic test capability (no refrigerated air).

TABLE IIIb (Continued)

			Air Supply					Thrust	Fiill
Page No.	Facility/Cell Designation	Flow (PPS)	Temp (°F)	Pressure (PSIA)	Altitude (feet)	Mach No.	Physical Size (feet)	Measurement (lbf)	Transient Capability
26	AEDC, T-1	800	-120 +650	35	80 000	3.0	12.3 D x 75 L	30 000	No
57	AEDC, T-2	800	-120 +650	35	80 000	3.0	12.3 D x 68 L	30 000	No
28	AEDC, T-4	800	-120 +650	32	80 000	3.0	12.3 D x 55 L	30 000	No
61	AEDC, J.1	700	-65 +750	40	80 000	3.2	16 D x 72 L	20 000	No
89	NAPC, 3E	700	-65 +650	30	80 000	3.0	17 D x 30 L	50 000	N _o
94	RAE (PYE), ATF-3	009	-100 +872	53	62 000	3.5	20 D x 80 L	20 000	Yes
85	P&WA, X-208	580	-20 +625	45	80 000	3.0	12 D x 34 L	25 000	N O
45	NASA LeRC, PSL-3	480	-50	9	80 000	3.0	24 D x 38 L	40 000	No
55	NASA LeRC, PSL-4	480	-50 +1200	09	80 000	4.0	24 D x 38 L	40 000	No

TABLE IIIc

ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES*

SUITABLE FOR TESTING MEDIUM OR SMALL TURBOJET ENGINES

Group 3

			Air Supply					•	
Page No.	Facility/Cell Designation	Flow (PPS)	Temp (°F)	Pressure (PSIA)	Mach No.	Altitude (feet)	Physical Size (feet)	Thrust Stand (lbf)	Remarks
79	GE, TC-40	450	-100	09	2.5	009	20 x 20 x 60 L		,
88	CEPt, R-3	441	-85 +390	30	2.4	92 000	11.5 D x 60 L	45 000	
88	CEPr R4	441	-85 +390	30	2.4	92 600	11.5 D x 60 L	45 000	
%	NAPC, 1E	430	-65 +320	30	3.0	80 000	14 D x 18 L		Icing
92	NAPC, 2E	430	-65 +320	30	3.0	80 000	14 D x 18 L		Icing
75	Allison, 881	420	40 +210	26.5	1.0	20 000	18 D x 65 L	30 000	
86	RR (DE), ATF-1	400	-113 +355	73	2.5	70 000	9 D x 38 L	20 200	
66	RR (DE), ATF-2	400	-113 +355	73	2.5	70 000	9 D x 38 L	20 200	
09	AEDC, ETF-T6	375	-30 +300	70	3.0	000 06	3 D x 18 L		Plume Studies
8	CEPr, S1	221	- +661	29	3.5	62 000	20 D x 80 L	20 000	Icing

*Table shows limit of capabilities only.

TABLE IIIc (Continued)

			Air Supply						
Page No.	Facility/Cell Designation	Flow (PPS)	Temp (°F)	Pressure (PSIA)	Mach No.	Altitude (feet)	Physical Size (feet)	Thrust Stand (lbf)	Remarks
98	P&W, 209	200	-20 +650	12.5	3.0	80 000	12 D x 34 L	25 000	
78	GE, TC-A1	175	-70 +100	100	2.5	85 000	7 x 8 x 16.5 L		
91	US-ILA, HPT	154	-100	78	2.2	65 600	10 D x 33 L	22 500	
68	CEPr,	121	-86 +175	17	1.0	36 000	11 D x 26 L	2250	
22	Allison, 871	120	-75 +160	30	1.7	20 000			Turboshaft 15 000 HA
73	Allison, 872	120	-75 +160	જ	1.7	20 000			Turboshaft 8000 HA
74	Allison, 873	120	-75 +160	80	1.7	45 000	14 D x 40 L		Turboshaft 10 000 HA
59	AEDC, ETF-T5	20	-65 +650	40	3.0	80 000	7 D x 17 L	2000	
87	NRC, Alt. Tst. Ch.	12	-70 +212	160	0.7	45 000	7 D x 12 L		
92	Mitsubishi, 1007	12	-50 +180	33	1.2	20 000	8 D x 40 L		
92	Allison, 885	10	-75 +160	83	1.0	25 000			Turboshaft 800 HP

TABLE IIId

ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES*

WITH FREEJET TEST CAPABILITY

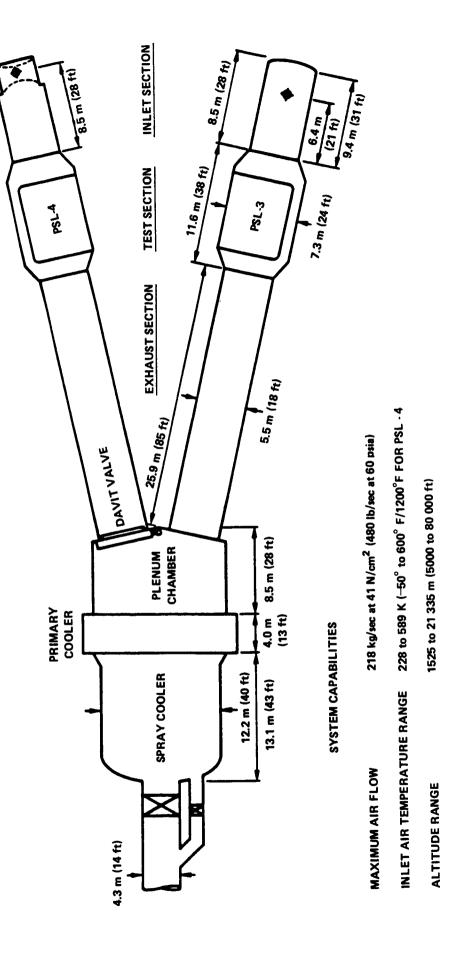
Group 4

Air Supply Facility/Cell Flow Temp (Pps) (°F)	Air Supply Temp	► I	Pressure (PSIA)	Mach No.	Altitude (feet)	Physical Size (feet)	Thrust Stand (lbf)	Remarks
Designation	(513)	(1)	(rom)					
400	0	+5000	1500	8.0	110 000	12 D x 16 L	100 000	Biowaown
1200	0	+2000	300	4.7	100 000	14 D x 80 L	40 000	Blowdown
AEDC, 800 T-1		-120 +650	35	3.0	80 000	12.3 D x 75 L	30 000	
AEDC, 800 T-2		-120 +650	35	3.0	80 000	12.3 D x 68 L	30 000	
AEDC, 800 T-4		-120 +650	35	3.0	80 000	12.3 D x 55 L	30 000	
AEDC, 1460 C2		-100	20	3.0	100 000	28 D x 85 L	75 000	Freejet 1987 Transient Capa.
RAE (PYE), 595 ATF4		Amb. +872	4	ა ა	100 000	30 D x 69 L	0	No Direct Connect
RAE (PYE), 400 ATF-1		Amb. +422	132	ક	100 000	12 D x 122 L	0	No Direct Connect
RR (BR), 400 TP-131A		- +841	165	4.2	000 06	10 D x 80 L	0	Blowdown

^{*}Table shows limit of capabilities only.

TABLE IIId (Continued)

			Air Supply						
Page No.	Facility/Cell Designation	Flow (PPS)	Temp (°F)	Pressure (PSIA)	Mach No.	Altitude (feet)	Physical Size (feet)	Thrust Stand (1bf)	Remarks
88	RR (DE), ATF-1	400	-113 +355	73	2.5	70 000	9 D x 38 L	20 200	
66	RR (DE), ATF-2	400	-113	73	2.5	70 000	9 D x 38 L	20 000	
68	CEPr, R-5	825	+1200	100	4.0	65 600	18 D x 100 L	67 500	
88	CEPr, R-3	441	-85 +390	30	2.4	65 600	11.5 D x 60 L	45 000	
88	CEPr, R4	441	-85 +390	30	2.4	92 600	11.5 D x 60 L	45 000	
91	US-ILA, HPT	154	-100 +350	78	2.2	65 600	10 D x 33 L	22 500	Transient Capa.
94	RAE (PYE), ATF-3	009	-100 +872	53	3.5	62 000	20 D x 80 L	20 000	Icing
06	CEPr, S1	221	-+661	53	2.0	49 000	12 D x 51 L	22 500	
89	CEPt, C1	121	-86 +175	17	1.0	36 000	11 D x 26 L	2250	
1	AEDC, APTU	1900	+1540	300	3.0	80 000	16 D x 42 L	20 000	Blowdown
%	RAE (PYE), ATF-3W	1390	-35 Amb.	Atmos.	Sub.	29 000	25 D x 56 L	20 000	



PSL-3 & 4 ALTITUDE TEST CHAMBERS **PLAN VIEW**

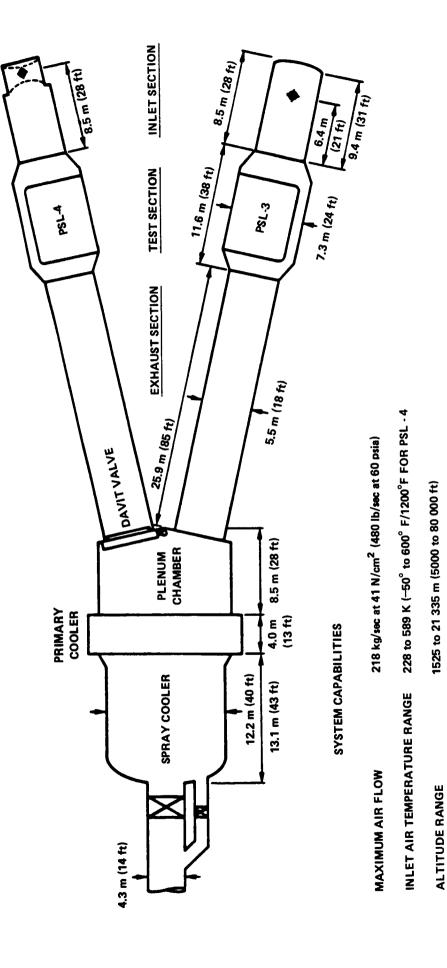
			1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
NASA-	AL	TILODE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	FACILITIES
Lewis Research	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 24 dia x 38 L	MASS FLOW: 480 (lb/sec) Refrigerated: 110;140	NASA-LeRC:
Cleveland, OH	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1972	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) 5 000 – 80 000	PSL-4 DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2, T-4, J-1, J-2
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$60M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) –50° to +600°	DOD-NAPC: 3E
Systems Laboratory	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Two shifts per day	PRESSURE RANGE: 60 (psia) Refrigerated: 15; 25	Marquardt: TC-2, TC-8, P&W: X-207 X-209 X-210
(PSL-3)		SPEED RANGE: $0-3$	X-217
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±40 000 (lb/f) Turbojets, turbofans, ramjets, and rockets)/f)	Group 2

TESTING CAPABILITIES: PSL-3 provides the capability to test full-scale engines in a direct connect mode. Systems integration research, along with components research, is conducted in this facility. The facility is presently unique in its capability to test vectored exhaust nozzles at altitude conditions.

systems. Two transient data recording systems (195 channels each) and a system for onsite measurement and analysis of high frequency signals. quency channels. Includes four real-time CRT graphics displays, analog recorders, indicators, motion picture, television systems, and three IR DATA ACQUISITION: Steady-state data system measures 512 pressure channels, 480 temperature channels, 256 analog inputs, and 16 freCURRENT PROGRAMS: Research studying advanced engine stability, control systems, exhaust nozzles, afterburners, and overall performance.

haust collection system, and enhance the engine buildup area. Raise inlet temperature limits to 2900°F, speed range to Mach 6, and altitude range PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Complete the installation of a new steady-state computer system and pressure measurement system upgrade exto 144 000 ft for hypersonic test capabilities in FY 86 and FY 87.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: H. Bruce Block, PSL Operations, MS: 500-208, (216) 433-4000, ext. 442.



PSL-3 & 4 ALTITUDE TEST CHAMBERS **PLAN VIEW**

NASA-Lewis	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Kesearch Center, TEST C	TEST CHAMBED CIZE.		FACILITIES
Cleveland, OH (ft)	24 dia x 38 L	MASS FLOW: 480 (Ib/sec) Refrigerated: 110;400	NASA-LeRC: PSL-3 DOD-AFDC: T.1 T.2
DATE BI	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1972	ALTITUDE RANGE:	T-4, J-1, J-2 DOD-NAPC: 3E
Propulsion REPLAC	REPLACEMENT COST: \$60M	PERATURE RANGE	Marquardt: TC-2, TC-8
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSIBE DANCE: 40.146	P&W: X-207, X-209,
Laboratory Two shif (PSL-4)	Two shifts per day	(psia) Refrigerated: 15; 25	X-210, X-217
		SPEED RANGE: 0-3	
Capacity Turbojets	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±40 000 (lb/f) Turbojets, turbofans, ramjets, and rockets		Group 2

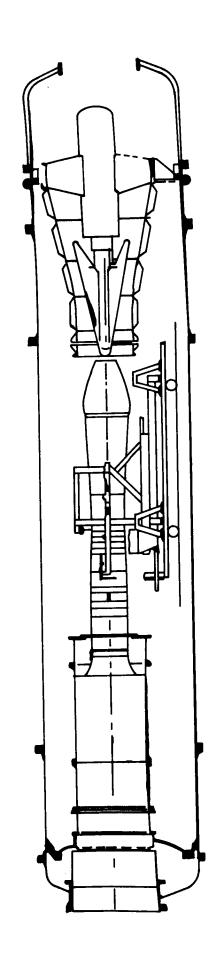
TESTING CAPABILITIES: PSL-4 provides the capability to test full-scale engines in a direct connect mode. Systems integration research, along with components research, is conducted in this facility. The facility is capable of providing inlet air up to 1660°R at 165 psia and 280 lbm/sec.

DATA ACQUISITION: Steady-state data system measures 512 pressure channels, 480 temperature channels, 256 analog inputs, and 16 frequency channels. Includes four real-time CRT graphics displays, analog recorders, indicators, motion picture, television systems, and three IR systems. Two transient data recording systems (195 channels each) and a system for onsite measurement and analysis of high frequency signals.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Research studying advanced engine stability, control systems, afterburners, advanced materials, and overall performance.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Install a new steady-state computer system, pressure measurement system, and exhaust collection system. Enhance the engine buildup area capabilities.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: H. Bruce Block, PSL Operations, MS: 500-208, (216) 433-4000, ext. 442.

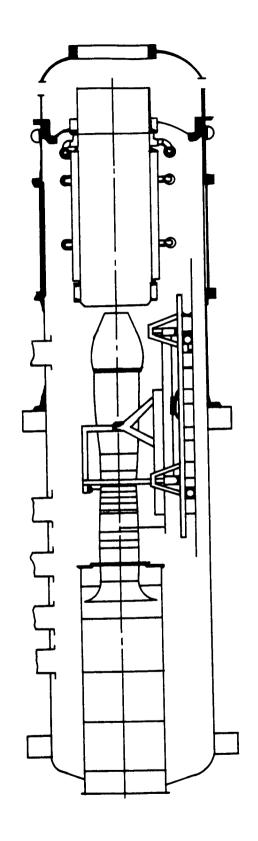


DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGINE	FITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Engineering Development	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 12.3 dia x 35 to 75 L	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 450; 800	DOD-AEDC: T.2, T.4 J.1 J.2
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 80 000	DOD-NAPC: 3E NASA-LeRC: PSL-3,
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$71M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -120 to +650	PSL-4 Marquardt: TC-2,
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 70;35	TC-8 P&W-X-207, X-208,
(1-1)		SPEED RANGE: Direct Connect: to 3.0 (Mach No.) Freejet: 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, 3.0	A-203, A-210, A-21/
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±30 000 (lb/f) Turbojets, turbofans, and ramjets		Groups 2, 4

variable area ejector will soon provide near optimum exhaust pressure recovery over a wide range of operating conditions. The aft portion of the TESTING CAPABILITIES: Direct-connect tests of air-breathing propulsion systems over a Mach number range from 0 to 3.0 can be accomplished. Freejet testing can be performed using available nozzles at subsonic Mach numbers and at Mach numbers of 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, and 3.0. A test cell and exhaust ducting is removable for installation of the test article.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled data acquisition system (SEL 700) includes limited on-line and quick-look capability. Input channels: 300 aerodynamic pressure channels, 288 temperature channels, 192 high-speed general-purpose channels.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Test Installation Improvement Program and Variable Area Ejector.

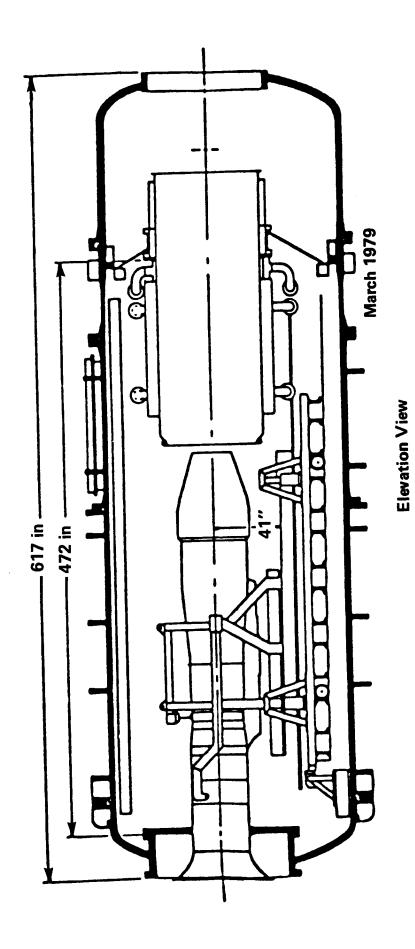


COMPARABLE	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-4 J.1 J.2	NASA-LeRC: PSL-3, PSL-4	DOD-NAPC: 3E Marquardt: TC-2,	P&W-X-207, X-208, X-209, X-210, X-217		Groups 2, 4
TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 450; 800	ALTITUDE RANGE:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) - 00 000 -120 to +650	PRESSURE RANGE: 70; 35	SPEED RANGE: Direct Connect: to 3.0 (Mach No.) Freejet: 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, 3.0	
ALTITUDE ENGINE	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 12.3 dia x 32 to 68 L	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	REPLACEMENT COST: \$72M	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	on the bollest installed the second of the s	Capacity of instance thrust stand: ±50 000 (1b/t) Large turbojets and low-bypass turbofans Freejet capability
DOD-Arnold	Engineering Development Center,	Tullahoma, TN	Propulsion Develonment			

lished. Freejet testing can be performed using available nozzles at subsonic Mach numbers and at Mach numbers of 1.2, 1.6, 2.0 and 3.0. The aft TESTING CAPABILITIES: Direct-connect tests of air-breathing propulsion systems over a Mach number range from 0 to 3.0 can be accompportion of the test cell and exhaust ducting is removable for installation of the test article.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled data acquisition system (SEL 700) includes limited on-line and quick-look capability. Input channels: 300 aerodynamic pressure channels, 288 temperature channels, 192 high-speed general-purpose channels.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Test Installation Improvement Program.

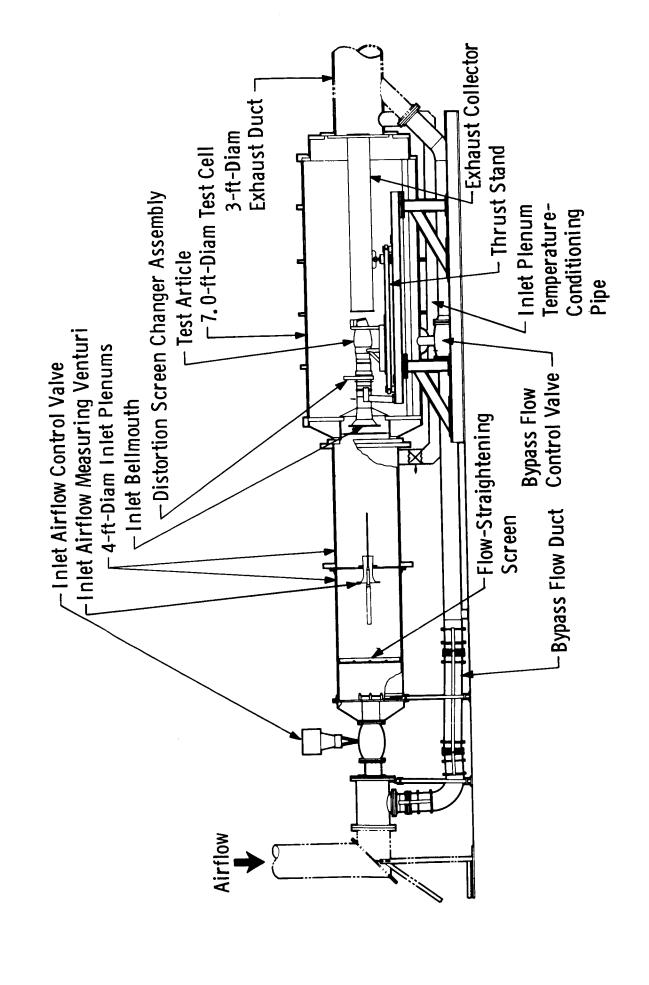


DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGIN	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
firm a			FACILITIES
Development Center, Taillahome Ten	(ft) 12.3 dia x 19 to 55 L	(Ib/sec) 450; 800	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2, J-1, J-2
Ioliia, 114	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SI. – 80 000	DOD_NAPC: 3E NASA_LeRC: PSL-3,
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$80M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -120 to +650	PSL-4 Marquardt: TC-2, TC-8
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia) 70;35	Yew: X-207, X-208, X-209, X-210, X-217
		SPEED RANGE: Direct Connect: to 3.0 (Mach No.) Freejet: 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, 3.0	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±30 000 (lb/f) Turbojets, turbofans, and ramjets	(f)	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Direct-connect tests of air-breathing propulsion systems over a Mach number range from 0 to 3.0 can be accomplished. Freejet testing can be performed using available nozzles at subsonic Mach numbers and at Mach numbers of 1.2, 1.6, 2.0, and 3.0. The aft portion of the test cell and exhaust ducting is removable for installation of the test article.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled data acquisition system (SEL 700) includes limited on-line and quick-look capability. Input channels: 300 aerodynamic pressure channels, 288 temperature channels, 192 high-speed general-purpose channels.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Test Installation Improvement Program and Variable Area Ejector.

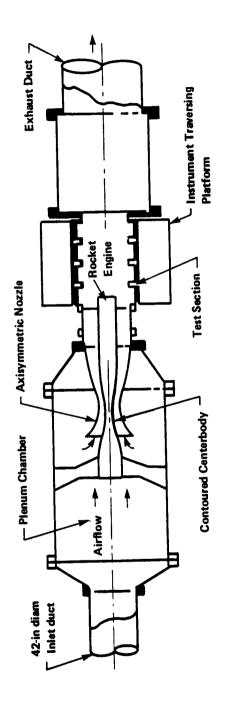


DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGINE	FITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Engineering			FACILITIES
Development Center,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 7 dia x 17 L	MASS FLOW: 50 (lb/sec)	DOD-AEDC: T.1,
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 80 000	Marquardt: TC-2, TC-8 DOD-NAPC: 1E, 2E,
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$70M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) —50 to +650	3E P&W: X-207, X-208,
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 40 (psia)	X-209, X-210, X-217
(T-5)		SPEED RANGE: 0-3.0 (Mach No.)	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±5000 (lb/f) Medium and small turbojets and ramjets		Group 3

TESTING CAPABILITY: The test cell is designed for tests of small turbofan, turbojet, and ramjet engines. The cell is equipped with a 180° hatch over its full length and hinged at 45 degrees.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled data acquisition system (SEL 700) includes limited on-line and quick-look capability. Input channels; 240 aerodynamic pressure channels, 192 temperature channels, 200 high-speed general-purpose channels.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

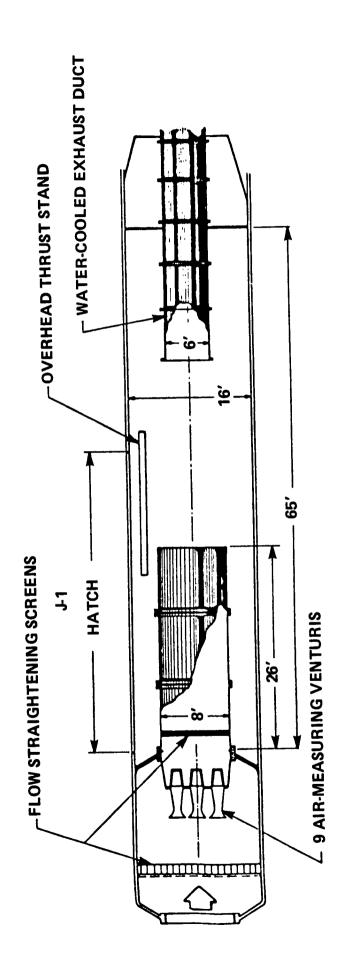


DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGIN	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Development Center,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 3 dia x 18 L	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 375	None
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1955	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 90 000	
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$66M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: -30 to +300	
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 70	
(I6)		SPEED RANGE: 0 – 3.0 (Mach No.)	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: None		
	Turbojet, turbofan, and ramjet		Group 3
	Combustion and emission measurements		

diffuser. Modifications have been made to provide a capability for measuring exhaust plume spectral characteristics of rocket engines in simulated TESTING CAPABILITIES: The cell consists of a 7-ft diameter inlet plenum chamber, a 3-ft diameter by 18-ft long test section, and an exhaust flight environments from low subsonic Mach numbers to Mach number 3.0 at altitudes up to 90 000 ft.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled data acquisition system (SEL) includes limited on-line and quick-look capability. Input channels: 100 aerodynamic pressure channels, 36 temperature channels, 192 high-speed general-purpose channels.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

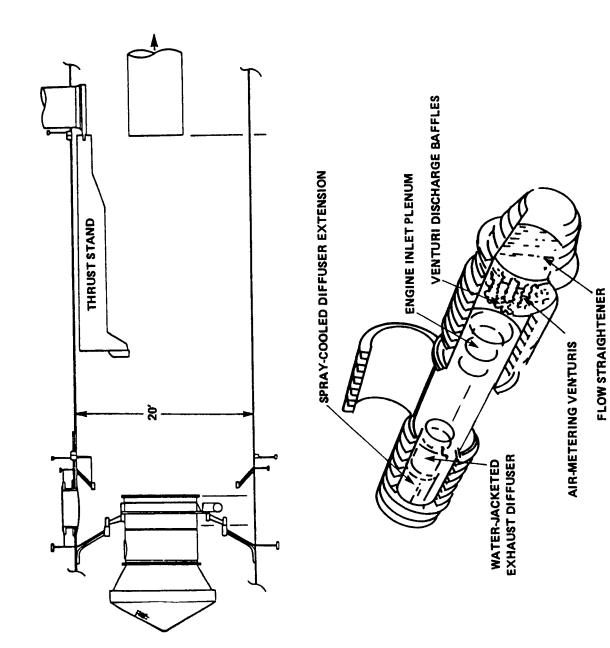


DOD—Arnold Engineering	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Development Center,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 16 dia x 72 L	MASS FLOW: 500; 700; 1400 (lb/sec) Refrigerated: 1300	DOD-AEDC: J-2, C-1. C-2
l'ullahoma, T'N	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1958	ALTITUDE RANGE: $(ft \times 10^{-3})$ SL -8000	DOD_NAPC: 3E Marquardt: TC-2,
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$136M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -65 to +750	TC-8 P&W: X-217
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 120; 40; 13 (psia) Refrigerated: 13	
(J-I)		SPEED RANGE: $0-3.2$	
	Capacity of installed thrust stands: ±50 000 (lb/f) Large turbofans, turbojets, and ramjets	f)	Groups 1, 2

plenum is adapted so that air can be provided from either of two sources: one for heated air and the other for refrigerated air. The refrigerated TESTING CAPABILITIES: J-1 is used primarily for performance and stability testing of large air-breathing propulsion systems. The test cell air inlet can provide conditioned air at 395°R, which can be advantageous for icing investigations on inlets or engine components.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled digital data acquisition system (SEL 800) includes two real-time CRT graphics display systems, analog recorders (magnetic tape, strip chart, oscillographs), indicators, and motion picture and television systems. Input channels: 600 aerodynamic pressure channels, 256 temperature channels, 132 low-speed general-purpose channels (200 samples/sec max), and 200 high-speed general-purpose channels (20 000 samples/sec max).

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Install additional remote venturis.

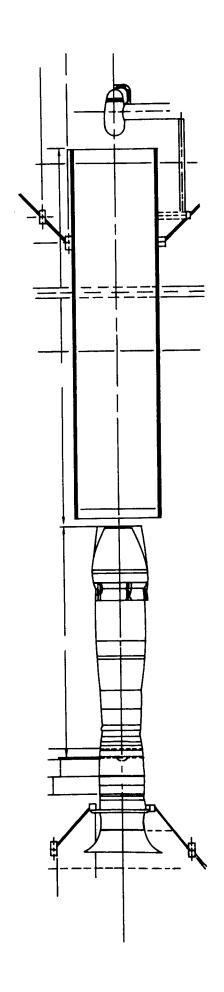


DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ritude engine test facilities	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Engineering Development Center,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 20 dia x 103 L	MASS FLOW: 500; 700; 1400	DOD-AEDC: C·1,
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1960	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 80 000	C-2 Marquardt: TC-2, TC-8 P&W: X-217
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$148M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -10 to +750	
Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 120;85;35	
	Active	SPEED RANGE: $0-3.2$	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±70 000 (lb/f) Large turbofans, turbojets, and freejet capability	(1	Groups 1, 2

TESTING CAPABILITIES: J-2 is used primarily for performance and stability testing of large air-breathing propulsion systems. It has the basic capability for freejet testing of small air-breathing engines, such as cruise missiles. It also has the ability to investigate icing and anti-icing conditions.

DATA ACQUISITION: Computer-controlled digital data acquisition system (SEL 800) includes two real-time CRT graphics display systems, analog recorders (magnetic tape, strip chart, oscillographs), indicators, and motion picture and television systems. Input channels: 600 aerodynamic pressure channels, 344 temperature channels, 104 low-speed general-purpose channels (200 samples/sec max), and 200 high-speed general-purpose channels (20 000 samples/sec max).

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.



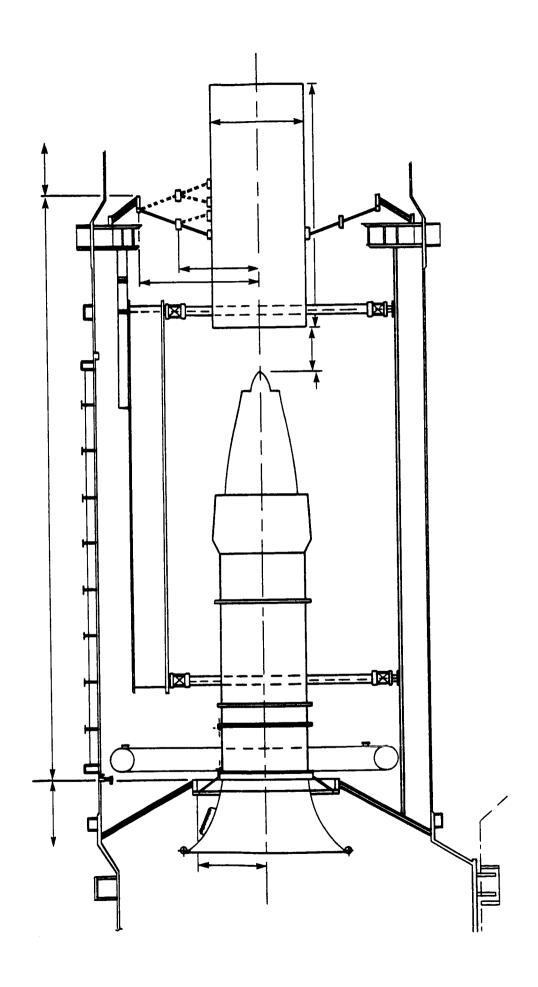
DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES		COMPARABLE
Engineering Development Center,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 28 dia x 85 L	MASS FLOW: 110	1100; 1460	None
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: Under construction	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft)	100 000	
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$608M*	TEMPERATURE RANGE:	GE: -100 to +1020	
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	130; 40	
(ASTF C-1)	Operational	SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.)	0 – 3.8	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±75 000 (lb/f) Large turbofans and turbojets	f)		Groups 1, 2

^{*}Cost of test cell C-1, along with rest of ASTF facility except for test cell C-2. Facilities cost without C-1 and C-2 is \$590 000 000.

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cell C-1 is part of an open-circuit facility designed primarily for testing large air-breathing engine propulsion systems. The facility is designed to produce transient rate of change necessary to follow both flight environment and engine power transients. The potential exists to provide freejet capabilities at high Mach numbers using fixed nozzles (tentative).

DATA ACQUISITION: The data acquisition system, Test Instrumentation System (TIS), includes both the Mass Data Storage System and the Executive Data Processing System (EDPS). The EDPS accomplishes major performance calculations in real time with testing activities. An exment (typically <1 kHz) including 600 pneumatic multiplex, 1020 electronic multiplex; 226 "dynamic" measurement up to 20 kHz including tensive interactive display system, with both alphanumeric and graphic terminals, is provided. Measuring Equipment: 1700 "static" measure-24 channels up to 50 kHz, 12 channels up to 100 kHz.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Develop exhaust collection and thrust measurement system to test engines with vectored and/or reverse thrust capability



DOD-Arnold	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES		COMPARABLE FACILITIES	
Engineering Development	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) $28 \text{dia x } 85 \text{L}$	MASS FLOW: (ib/sec) 1460	1460; 2760	None	T
Tullahoma, TN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: Under construction	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft)	100 000		
Propulsion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$608M*	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -100	NGE: -100 to +650		
Development Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	50/Atm inbleed		
(ASTF C-2)		SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.)	0 – 3.0		
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±75 000 (lb/f) Large turbofans and turbojets	(Groups 1, 2, 4	Т

^{*}Cost of test cell C-2, along with rest of ASTF facility except for test cell C-1. Facilities cost without C-1 and C-2 is \$590 000 000.

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cell C-2 is part of an open-circuit facility designed primarily for testing large air-breathing engine propulsion systems in direct-connect and freejet modes. The facility is designed to produce transient rate of charge necessary to follow both flight environment and engine power transients. By late 1987, cell C-2 will be able to provide freejet capabilities at Mach numbers of 1.5, 2.0, and 2.5 through variable altitude nozzles of 48 ft² cross-section areas.

Executive Data Processing System (EDPS). EDPS accomplishes major performance calculations in real time with testing activities. An extensive interactive display system, with both alphanumeric and graphic terminals, is provided. Measuring Equipment: 1700 ''shift'' measurement (typically <1 kHz) including 600 pneumatic multiplex, 1020 electronic multiplex; 226 "dynamic" measurement up to 20 kHz including 24 channels DATA ACQUISITION: The data acquisition system, Test Instrumentation System (TIS), includes both the Mass Data Storage System and the up to 50 kHz, 12 channels up to 100 kHz.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Freejet Nozzle-operational in late 1987.

COMPARABLE FACILITIES	NASA-LeRC: PSI3, PSI4	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2, T-4.	J.1, J.2 FR_CEPr.	R-3, R-4		Group 3
TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	MASS FLOW: 430 (lb/sec)	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 80 000	TEMPERATURE RANGE: +390 (°F) Refrigerated: -65	PRESSURE RANGE: 41	SPEED RANGE: 2.4 (Mach No.)	/f)
ALTITUDE ENGINI	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $14.5 \mathrm{dia} \mathrm{x} 18 \mathrm{L}$ (ft)	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	REPLACEMENT COST:	OPERATIONAL STATUS:		Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±30 000 (lb/f) Direct connect, icing capability
DOD-Naval Air	Center (NAPC), Trenton, NJ		Cell 2E	770	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the following characteristics: ram air, fixed exhaust diffusers, refrigeration, exhaust gas cooler, heaters, vacuum exhausters, and quick-response inlet and exhaust control valves. DATA ACQUISITION: Central on-line data acquisition and computation system with real-time output of test data on a control room CRT; also on-line tape data storage.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

DOD-Naval Air	ALTITUDE ENGIN	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Center (NAPC), Trenton, NJ	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 14.5 dia x 18 L	MASS FLOW: 430 (lb/sec)		NASA-LeRC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft)	SL - 80 000	DOD-AEDC:
Cell 1E	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -65 to	: -65 to +390	J-1, 1-2, 1-4, J-1, J-2
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	41	FR-CEPr: R-3, R-4
		SPEED RANGE: 0	0 – 2.4	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±30 000 (lb/f) Direct connect, icing capability	(£)		Group 3

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the following characteristics: ram air, fixed exhaust diffusers, refrigeration, exhaust gas cooler, heaters, vacuum exhausters, and quick-response inlet and exhaust control valves. DATA ACQUISITION: Central on-line data acquisition and computation system with real-time output of test data on a control room CRT; also on-line tape data storage.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

DOD-Naval	ALTITUDE ENGINE	FITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Center (NAPC), Trenton, NJ	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 8x8x15L	MASS FLOW: 100	Allison: 871, 872, 873
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 80 000	FR-CEPr: C-1
3W	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: +220 (°F) Refrigerated: -65	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.1	
			Group 1

simulated through the use of either dynamometer or water brake. A unique Center capability is the ability to separately test engine accessories such as turbine engine starters generators, pumps, etc. under simulated altitude and atmospheric conditions through the use of an external TESTING CAPABILITIES: The Small Engine Test Area (SETA) contains four small altitude chambers (3W, 4W, 5W, and 6W) for testing small turbine engine accessories. In addition to simulating atmospheric test conditions, actual operational turboshaft engine loads can be 300-hp drive system accessory.

DATA ACQUISITION: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

400	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES		COMPARABLE
Air Propulsion Center (NAPC)	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 30×17	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec)	700	NASA-LeRC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft)	100 000	DOD-AEDC:
Cell 3E	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE:	: -65 to +650	J.1, J.2, L.1, J.1, J.2, J.2, J.2, J.2, J.2, J.2, J.2, J.2
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	30	X-209, X-210
		SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.)	3.0	O.SKAE(pye): ATF C-3
	Direct connect Large turbojets and low-bypass turbofans			Group 2

operating envelope. The facility has the following technical characteristics: ram air, variable exhaust diffusers, refrigeration, exhaust gas cooler, TESTING CAPABILITIES: This altitude chamber can simulate conditions for evaluating the performance of the engine throughout the entire heaters, vacuum exhausters, quick-response inlet and exhaust control valves, and inlet system icing capability.

DATA ACQUISITION: Central on-line data acquisition and computation system with real-time output of test data on a control room CRT; also on-line tape data storage.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

COMPARABLE	Allison: 871, 872, 873	FR-CEPr: C.1				Group 3
ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	MASS FLOW: 100	ALTITUDE RANGE: 80 000	TEMPERATURE RANGE: +220 (°F) Refrigerated: -65	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	SPEED RANGE: 1.1	
ALTITUDE ENGIN	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) $10 \text{ dia } \times 20 \text{ L}$	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	REPLACEMENT COST:	OPERATIONAL STATUS:		
DOD-Naval	Center (NAPC), Trenton, NJ		4W			

simulated through the use of either dynamometer or water brake. A unique Center capability is the ability to separately test engine accessories TESTING CAPABILITIES: The Small Engine Test Area (SETA) contains four small altitude chambers (3W, 4W, 5W, and 6W) for testing such as turbine engine starters generators, pumps, etc. under simulated altitude and atmospheric conditions through the use of an external small turbine engine accessories. In addition to simulating atmospheric test conditions, actual operational turboshaft engine loads can be 300-hp drive system accessory.

DATA ACQUISITION: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

DOD-Naval	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Air Propulsion	TEST CHAMBER SIZE:	MASS FLOW:	LACILITES
Trenton, NJ	(ft) 10 x 10 x 17 L	(lb/sec) 100	Allison: 871, 872, 873
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE:	FR-CEPr: C-1
5W	REPLACEMENT COST:	PERATURE RA	
		(°F) Refrigerated: -65	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE:	
		(psia)	
		SPEED RANGE:	
		(Mach No.)	
			Group 3

simulated through the use of either dynamometer or water brake. A unique Center capability is the ability to separately test engine accessories TESTING CAPABILITIES: The Small Engine Test Area (SETA) contains four small altitude chambers (3W, 4W, 5W, and 6W) for testing such as turbine engine starters generators, pumps, etc. under simulated altitude and atmospheric conditions through the use of an external small turbine engine accessories. In addition to simulating atmospheric test conditions, actual operational turboshaft engine loads can be 300-hp drive system accessory.

DATA ACQUISITION: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

DOD-Naval	ALTITUDE ENGINE	FITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Air Propulsion Center (NAPC), Trenton. NJ	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 10 x 10 x 17 L	MASS FLOW: 100	Allison: 871, 872, 873
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 80 (ft x 10³)	FR-CEPr: C-1
М9	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: +220 (°F) Refrigerated: -65	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.)	
			Group 3

simulated through the use of either dynamometer or water brake. A unique Center capability is the ability to separately test engine accessories TESTING CAPABILITIES: The Small Engine Test Area (SETA) contains four small altitude chambers (3W, 4W, 5W, and 6W) for testing such as turbine engine starters generators, pumps, etc. under simulated altitude and atmospheric conditions through the use of an external small turbine engine accessories. In addition to simulating atmospheric test conditions, actual operational turboshaft engine loads can be 300-hp drive system accessory.

DATA ACQUISITION: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

	ALTITUDE ENGINI	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Allison Gas Turbine	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) Not applicable	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 120	DOD-NAPC:
Indianapolis, IN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1958	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL - 50 000	U.K.—Rolls Royce: ATF C-1
Cell 871	REPLACEMENT COST: \$9M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -75 to +160	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	SSURE RAN	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.0 @ SL (Mach No.) 1.7 @ 35 000 ft	
	Turboshaft engines to 15 000 hp @ 15 000 rpm Medium and small turbojets		Group 3

motoring capability of 1000 hp. Primarily used for steady-state functional and performance testing. Direct-connect inlet and exhaust for altitude TESTING CAPABILITIES: Used for testing small generators (under 50 lb/sec) and free- and fixed-shaft turbine engines to 15 000 hp. Has performance testing. No altitude transient capability.

Acquisition rate: 10 400 samples per second. Analog: Magnetic tape recorders, strip-chart recorders, oscillographs, and various indicators such as DVM displays of on-line calculations. Off-line interactive graphics and high-speed batch printing. Up to 900 channels input in 50-channel blocks. DATA ACQUISITION: Shared central acquisition facility. Digital: IBM Series I and IBM 4331, with test-stand dedicated CRT and printer and oscilloscope, bar graph, television, and FFT analyzers.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turboshaft.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Test unit safety monitor system, data acquisition system enhancements.

Allison Gas	ALTITUDE ENGINI	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Turbine Operations,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) Not applicable	(Ib/sec) 120	DOD-NAPC: 3W,
indianapons, in	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1958	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 50 000	4W, 5W, 6W U.K.—Rolls Royce:
Cell 872	REPLACEMENT COST: \$10M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -75 to +160	Air C-1
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: $2.2-30$	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.0 @ SL (Mach No.) 1.7 @ 35 000 ft	
	Turboshaft engines to 8000 hp @ 15 000 rpm Medium and small turbojets		Group 3

motoring capability of 1000 hp. Primarily used for steady-state functional and performance testing. Direct-connect inlet and exhaust for altitude TESTING CAPABILITIES: Used for testing of small gas generators (under 50 lb/sec) and free- and fixed-shaft turbine engines to 8000 hp. Has performance testing. No altitude transient capability.

DVM displays of on-line calculations. Off-line interactive graphics and high-speed batch printing. Up to 900 channels input in 50-channel blocks. Acquisition rate 10 400 samples per second. Analog: Magnetic tape recorders, strip-chart recorders, oscillographs, and various indicators such as DATA ACQUISITION: Shared central acquisition facility. Digital: IBM Series I and IBM 4331, with test-stand dedicated CRT and printer and oscilloscope, bar graph, television, and FFT analyzers.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turboshaft.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Upgrade power absorption capability, in 1984, to 15 000 hp; test unit safety monitor system; data acquisítion system enhancements.

Allison Gas	ALTITUDE ENGIN	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Turbine Operations, Indianapolis. IN	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 14 dia x 40 L	MASS FLOW: 120	DOD-NAPC: 3W, 4W,
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1958/1970	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 45 000	5W, 6W U.K.—Rolls Royce:
בנים וו-0	REPLACEMENT COST: \$8M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -75 to +160	FR-CEP: S1, C-1
Cell 8/3	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 2.2 – 80	
	ACLIVE	SPEED RANGE: 1.0 @ SL (Mach No.) 1.7 @ 35 000 ft	
	Turboshaft engines to 1000 hp @ 7500 rpm Turboprop engines to 6000 hp @ 1600 rpm Capable of engine starts/transients while mainta	@ 7500 rpm @ 1600 rpm ats while maintaining altitude and RPR	Group 3

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Used primarily for turboshaft and turboprop engine altitude performance and functional testing and environmental testing. Load absorbers available in 0 to 1000 hp and -250 to 6000 hp ranges. Usually operated in direct-connect mode but capable of freejet operation for small (less than 10 lb/sec) engines. Has icing simulation capability.

DVM displays of on-line calculations. Off-line interactive graphics and high-speed batch printing. Up to 900 channels input in 50-channel blocks. Acquisition rate 10 400 samples per second. Analog: Magnetic tape recorders, strip-chart recorders, oscillographs, and various indicators such as DATA ACQUISITION: Shared central acquisition facility. Digital: IBM Series I and IBM 4331, with test-stand dedicated CRT and printer and oscilloscope, bar graph, television, and FFT analyzers.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turboshaft, turboprop.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Test unit safety monitor, data acquisition system enhancements.

Allison Gas	ALTITUDE ENGIN	FITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Turbine Operations,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 18 dia x 68 L	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 420	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2,
Indianapolis, IN	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954/1970	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL - 50 000	DOD-NAPC: 1E, 2E NASA-LeRC: PSL-3.
Cell 881	REPLACEMENT COST: \$7M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -40 to +210	- PSL-4
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive/plan to dismantle exhauster system	PRESSURE RANGE: 1.7 – 26.5	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.0	
	Turbojet/turbofan engines to 30 000-lb thrust		Group 3

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Turbofan engine sea-level/altitude performance, functional and environmental testing.

DVM displays of on-line calculations. Off-line interactive graphics and high-speed batch printing. Up to 900 channels input in 50-channel blocks. Acquisition rate 10 400 samples per second. Analog: Magnetic tape recorders, strip-chart recorders, oscillographs, and various indicators such as DATA ACQUISITION: Shared central acquisition facility. Digital: IBM Series I and IBM 4331, with test-stand dedicated CRT and printer and oscilloscope, bar graph, television, and FFT analyzers.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None. Facility has been idle since 1971.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

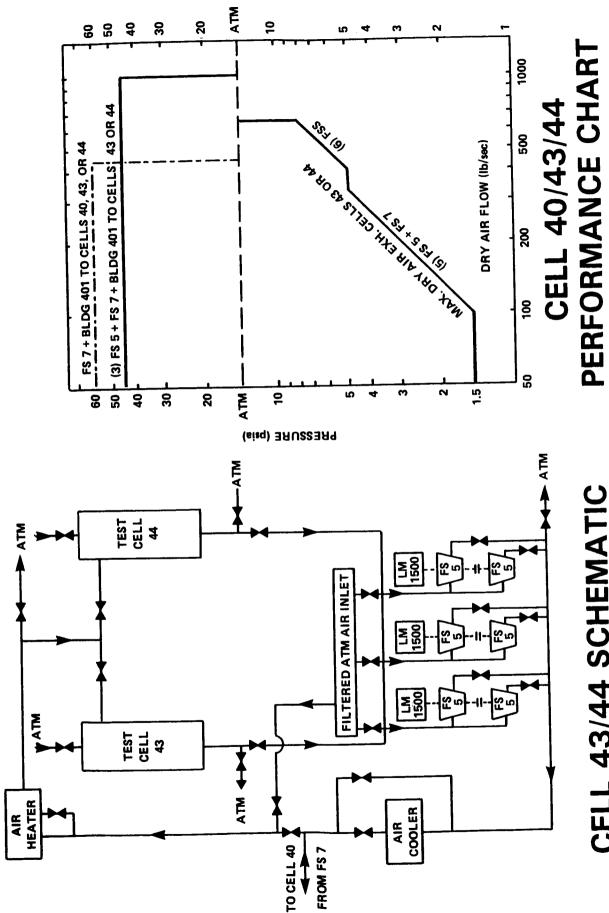
Allison Gas	ALTITUDE ENGIŅI	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE	
Turbine Operations, Indianapolis, IN	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) Not applicable	MASS FLOW: 10	Canada—NRC:	
•	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954/1972	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 25 000	Alt. Test Chamber	
Cell 885	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -75 to +160		
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 5.5 – 30		
		SPEED RANGE: 1.0 @ SL (Mach No.)		
	Turboshaft engines to 800 hp, input speeds to 30 000 rpm	000 rpm	Group 3	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Turboshaft engine sea-level/altitude performance, functional testing, small turbine rig testing. Direct-connect inlet and exhaust connections. No transient testing at altitude conditions.

DVM displays of on-line calculations. Off-line interactive graphics and high-speed batch printing. Up to 900 channels input in 50-channel blocks. Acquisition rate 10 400 samples per second. Analog: Magnetic tape recorders, strip-chart recorders, oscillographs, and various indicators such as DATA ACQUISITION: Shared central acquisition facility. Digital: IBM Series I and IBM 4331, with test-stand dedicated CRT and printer and oscilloscope, bar graph, television, and FFT analyzers.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turboshaft engines, gas generators, turbines.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Test unit safety monitor system, data acquisition system enhancements.



CELL 43/44 SCHEMATIC

General Electric,	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Cincinnati, OH	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 17 dia x 56 L	MASS FLOW: 450 – 1000	DOD_AEDC: T-1, T-2, T-4, J-1,
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1968	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) 60 000	J-2, C-1, C-2 NASA_LeRC:
TC 43 and TC 44	REPLACEMENT COST: \$20M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) +100 to +650	PSL-3, PSL-4 U.KRAE (Pye):
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 60 – 43	C-1, C-2, C-3
		SPEED RANGE: 3.0 (Mach No.)	
	Large turbojets and low bypass turbofans		Group 2

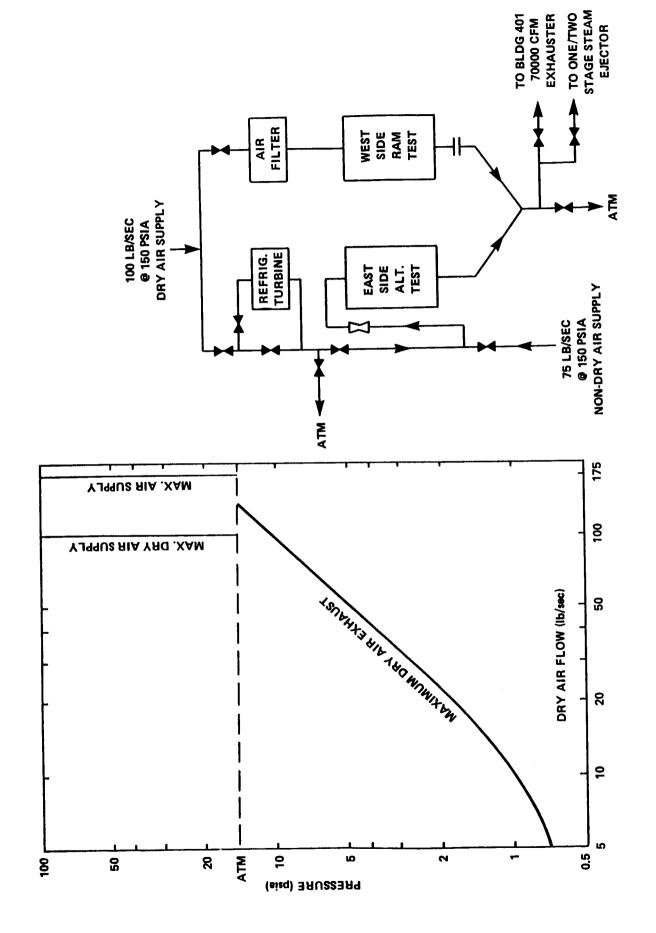
TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cells 43/44 used for performance endurance testing of large turbofan military engines at elevated inlet temperature and either elevated or vacuum inlet conditions.

DATA ACQUISITION: 1100 parameters.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Testing large military turbofan/afterburner engines at altitude flight conditions.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: W. T. Hallmark, M6, GE, Cincinnati, OH 45215, (513) 243-3804/1361.



General Electric,	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Cincinnati, OH	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 7 x 8 x 16.5	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 175	DOD-AEDC: T-5
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1965	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) 85 000	Allison: 873 GE: 117
TC A1	REPLACEMENT COST: \$10M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -70 to +400	P&W: X-207, X-209 NASA—LeRC:
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 100	ral-3, ral-4
	Total of	SPEED RANGE: 2.5 (Mach No.)	
	Medium and small turbojet engines		Group 3

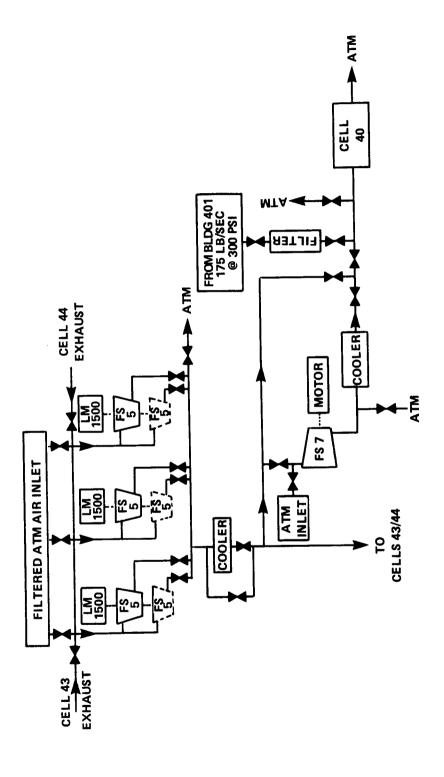
TESTING CAPABILITIES: In addition to the east altitude chamber used for altitude flight testing of small and intermediate size military engines with refrigerated or heated inlet air, there is a west ram-test facility in which core engines are tested at inlet pressure and temperature and extremely high turbine inlet temperatures. Icing and anti-icing tests on small engines are performed in the west setup.

DATA ACQUISITION: 1000+ parameters.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Testing core engines of military turbojets.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: W. T. Martin, H70, GE, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215, (513) 243-3304/6848.



General Electric,	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Cincinnati, OH	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $20 \times 20 \times 160$	MASS FLOW: 450 @ 60 psia (lb/sec) 1200 @ SLS	NASA-LeRC: PSL-3, PSL-4
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1959	ALTITUDE RANGE: 600 (only)	P&W: X-207, X-208 FR_CEPr:
TC 40	REPLACEMENT COST: \$7.5M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) +100 to +400	R-3, R-4
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 60 (psia)	
	ACLIVE	SPEED RANGE: 2.5 (Mach No.)	
	Medium and small turbojets		Group 3

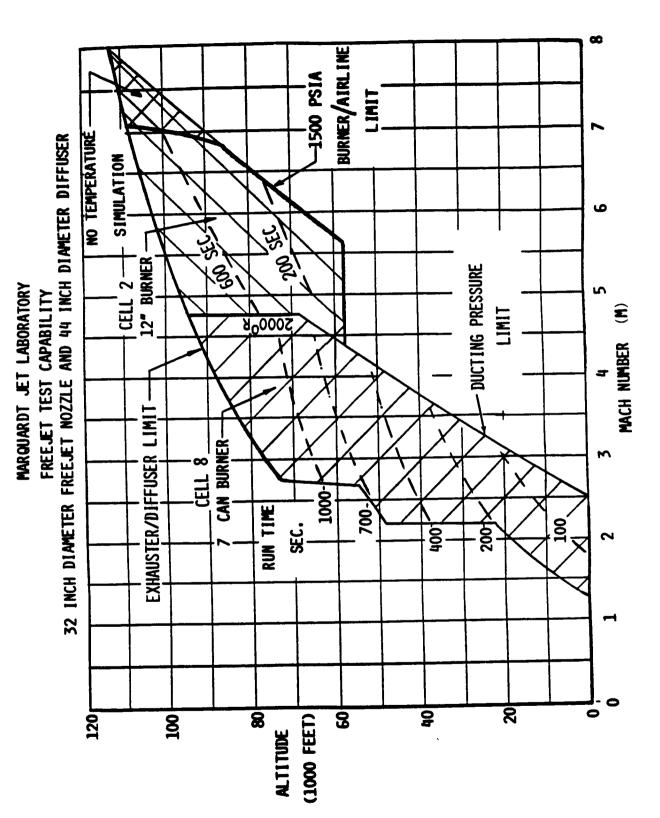
TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cell 40 is used for cyclic endurance testing of military engines at elevated inlet temperature and pressure. An inlet waste air system permits high-speed throttle bursts, chops, and bogies at constant elevated inlet pressure and temperature. Core engines are tested at very high inlet pressure and temperature.

DATA ACQUISITION: 800 parameters.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Cyclic endurance testing of military turbojet engines.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: W. T. Hallmark, M6, GE, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215, (513) 243-3804/1361.



Marquardt	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Van Nueys, CA	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) $12 dia \times 60 L$	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 400	DOD-AEDC: APTU
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1952	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) to 110 000	
6.54	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: to +5000	
3	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: to 1500	
	Active	SPEED RANGE: 0.8 – 8.0 (Mach No.)	
	Capacity of installed thrust stands: 100 000 (lb/f) Ramjets, turbojets, turbofans, and afterburners	(J/c	Group 4

TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cell 2 is used for performance and development testing of full-scale air-breathing engines. Freejet and direct-connect testing are both accommodated in this cell.

addition to 16 digital displays of performance parameters in real time. Engineering unit data listings are available within 0.5 hour after a run, and DATA ACQUISITION: A computer-controlled digital data acquisition system is connected to Cell 2. 240 channels are available at a maximum sampling rate of 10 kHz. On-line performance calculations with three CRT displays of temperature bar charts and/or performance plots in performance calculations and plots are available within 2 hours after a run.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Testing ramjets.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Sforzini, Manager-Test, (818) 989-6320.

	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Marquardt Company, Van Nuevs, CA	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) $14 dia \times 80 L$	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 1200	DOD-AEDC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1956	ALTITUDE RANGE: to 100 000	2
TC-8	REPLACEMENT COST: Not available	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) to +5000	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: to 300	
	Active	SPEED RANGE: 0.8 – 8.0	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: 40 000 (lb/f) Ramjets, turbojets, turbofans, and afterburners		Group 4

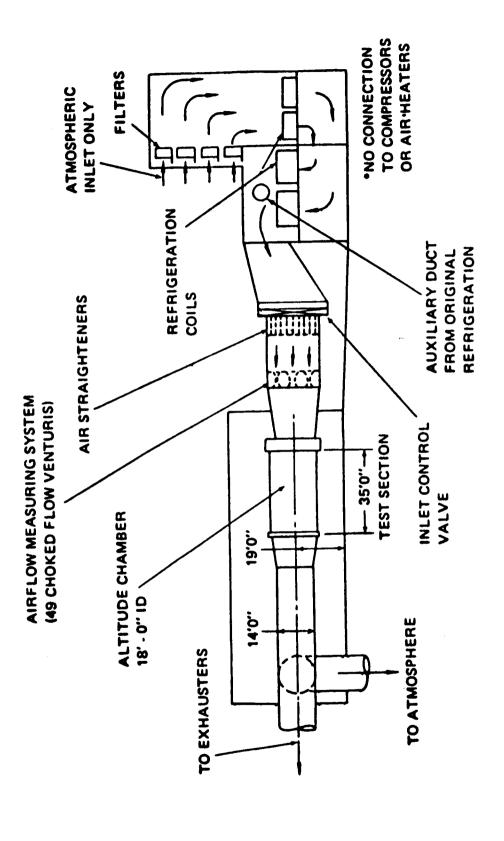
TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cell 8 is used for performance and development testing of full-scale air-breathing engines. Freejet and direct-connect testing are both accommodated in this cell

DATA ACQUISITION: A computer-controlled digital data acquisition system is connected to Cell 8. 240 channels are available at a maximum addition to 16 digital displays of performance parameters in real time. Engineering unit data listings are available within 0.5 hour after a run, sampling rate of 10 kHz. On-line performance calculations with three CRT displays of temperature bar charts and/or performance plots in and performance calculations and plots are available within 2 hours after a run.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Testing ramjets.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Sforzini, Manager-Test, (818) 989-6320.



D 0 111.	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
East Hartford, CT	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 18 dia x 35 L	MASS FLOW: 750; 1200	DOD-AEDC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1968	ALTITUDE RANGE: $SL-40\ 000$	T-1, T-2, T-4 U.KRAE (Pye): C-1 C-2 C-3 C-4
X-217	REPLACEMENT COST: \$75M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -10 to +90	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 12.5; 12.5	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.0	
	Thrust measurements to 50 000 lb		
	Critical flow venturi airflow measurement system Large high-bypass turbofans		Group 1

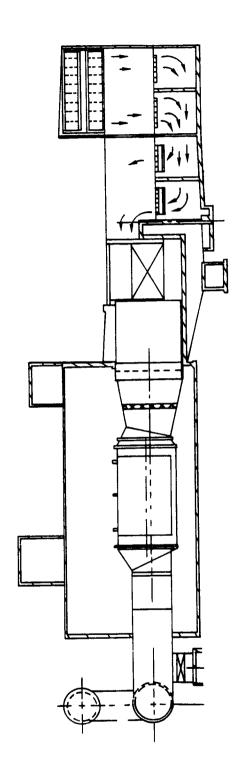
TESTING CAPABILITIES: X-217 stand is a chamber-equipped altitude test stand designed to test the company's largest turbofan or turbojet engines over a flight range of sea level to 40 000 ft altitude and up to Mach 1.0.

and 40 miscellaneous. Data are transmitted to a central computer and returned to the stand printer and alphanumeric scope within 2 minutes. A DATA ACQUISITION: A "Steady State II" data acquisition system with 1620 data channels, 702 temperatures, 1160 pressures, 240 transients, high-speed option (fast scan) scans up to 240 channels per second and records them on tape. A selected number of fast scans can be transmitted to the central computer and returned in 30 seconds.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turbofan engines.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, Connecticut, (203) 565-2091.



	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Pratt & Whitney			FACILITIES
Fact Hartford OT	TEST CHAMBER SIZE:	MASS FLOW:	
במצר וומו נוסות, כו	(ft) 24 dia x 45 L	(lb/sec) 750; 1200	DOD-AEDC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	ALTITUDE RANGE: SL to 40 000	U.K.—RAE (Pye): C-1, C-2, C-3, C-3W.
X-218	REPLACEMENT COST: \$20M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -10 to +90	C-4
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 12 5.12 E	
	Active	(psia) 12.3; 12.3	
		SPEED RANGE: 1.0 (Mach No.)	
	Thrust measurements to 100 000 lb		
	Critical flow venturi airflow measurement system	В	Group 1
	Large high-bypass turbofans		

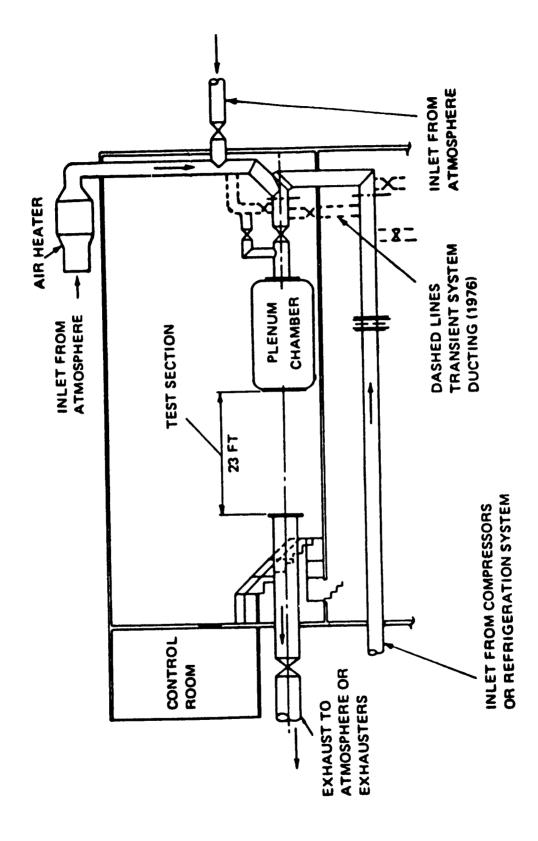
TESTING CAPABILITIES: X-218 stand is a chamber-equipped altitude test stand designed to test the company's largest turbofan engines at subsonic Mach numbers and altitudes up to 40 000 ft.

240 transients, and 40 miscellaneous. Data are transmitted to a central computer and returned to a stand printer and alphanumeric scope within 2 minutes. A high-speed option (fast scan) scans up to 240 channels per second and records them on tape. A selected number of fast scans can DATA ACQUISITION: A "Steady State II" data acquisition system (SSDAS II) with 2142 input channels, 1160 pressures, 702 temperatures, be transmitted to the computer and returned in 30 seconds.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turbofan engines.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, Connecticut, (203) 565-2091.



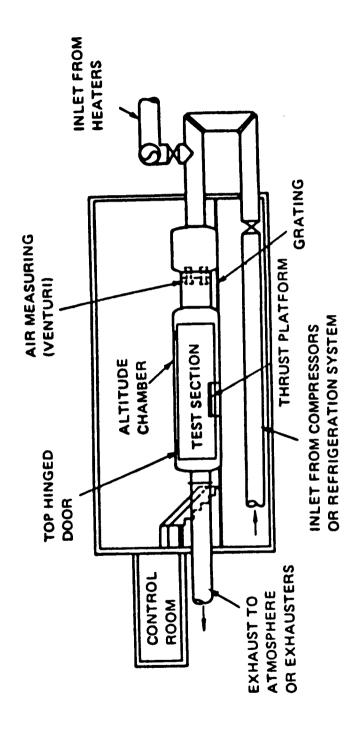
ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES FACILITIES FACILITIES	MASS FLOW: NASA-LeRC: (1b/sec) 200; 325; 580 PSL-3. PSL-4	ALTITUDE RANGE: SL - 80 000 T-1, T-2, T-4, (ft) @ M = 3.0	n 08	PRESSURE RANGE: (psia) ATF C-2, ATF C-3 FR-CEPr: R-3, R-4	SPEED RANGE: to 3.0
	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 23 L	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	REPLACEMENT COST: \$8M	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	
Pratt & Whitney,	Last Hartiord, CT		X-207		

burners at various flight conditions up to Mach 3. It can also be used for testing full-scale afterburner component rigs or any miscellaneous com-TESTING CAPABILITIES: X-207 stand is a duct-connected altitude test stand. It is designed to test full-sized gas turbine engines with afterponent requiring the laboratory air services. DATA ACQUISITION: An "Astrodata" steady-state data recording system with 686 data channels, 250 temperatures, 420 pressures, and 16 frequencies. Data are transmitted to a central computer and returned to a printer on the stand within 3 minutes.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turbojet, turbofan, high-spool (core) engines, afterburner component.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, Connecticut, (203) 565-2091.



Pratt & Whitney,	ALTITUDE ENGINI	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
במשר וזמו נוטות, כן	TEST CHAMBER SIZE:	MASS FLOW:	LACILITES
	(ft) 12 dia x 34 L	(lb/sec) 200; 325; 580	NASA-LeRC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: $SL - 80000$ (ft) (a)	PSL-3, PSL-4 DOD-AEDC:
X-208	REPLACEMENT COST: \$8M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -20; +625; +280	U.KRAE (Pye): ATF C-2, ATF C-3
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE:	FR-CEPr: R-3, R-4
	Active	S RANGE:	
		(Mach No.) to 3.0	
	Thrust measurement to 25 000 lb		
	Critical flow venturi airflow measurement system	a	2,000
	Large turbojets and low-bypass turbofans		or or or

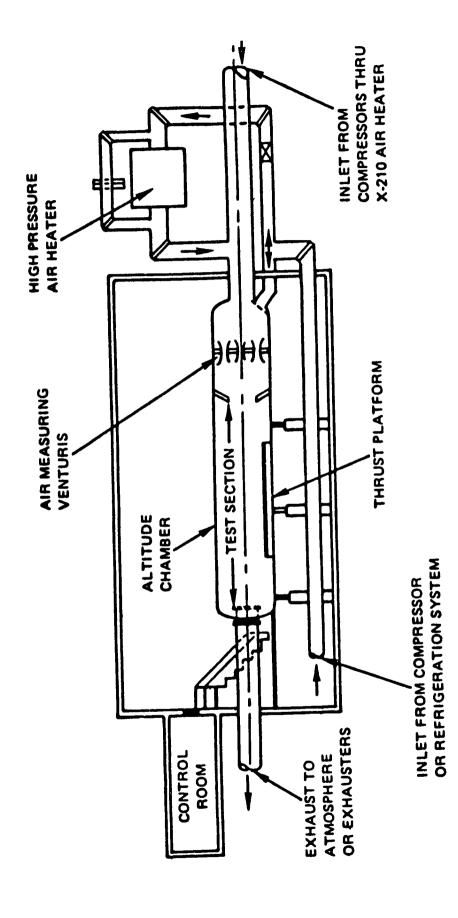
TESTING CAPABILITIES: X-208 stand is a chamber-equipped altitude test stand designed to test full-scale gas turbine engines with or without thrust augmentation devices, afterburner component test rigs, high-spool (core) engines, or any component requiring the laboratory air services.

quencies. Data are transmitted to a central computer and returned to a line printer at the stand within 3 minutes. Up to 400 transient signals can DATA ACQUISITION: An "Astrodata" steady-state data recording system with 686 data channels, 250 temperatures, 420 pressures, and 16 frebe recorded by a mobile van connected to the stand.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turbofan, turbojet, high-spool engines, afterburner component.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, Connecticut, (203) 565-2091.



TIES COMPARABLE EACH ITIES	200; 325; 125 NASA—LeRC:	ALTITUDE RANGE: SL - 80 000 DOD-AEDC: (ft) (a) M = 3.0 T-1, T-2, T-4, J-1, J-2	625; +650	NIGE: 125; 35; 12.5	to 3.0	Group 3
ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $12 \operatorname{dia} \times 34 \operatorname{L}$ (lb/sec)	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954 (ft)	REPLACEMENT COST: \$10M (°F) -20; +	OPERATIONAL STATUS: PRESSURE RANGE: (psia)	SPEED RANGE (Mach No.)	Thrust measurement to 25 000 lb Critical flow venturi airflow measurement system
Pratt & Whitney,	East Hartford, CT		X-209			

TESTING CAPABILITIES: X-209 stand is a chamber-equipped altitude test stand designed to test full-scale gas turbine engines with or without thrust augmentation devices, afterburner component test rigs, high-spool (core) engines, or any component requiring the laboratory air services. DATA ACQUISITION: An "Astrodata" steady-state data recording system with 686 data channels, 250 temperatures, 420 pressures, and 16 frequencies. A "Sigma 8" system with 327 data channels, 116 temperatures, 204 pressures, and 7 frequencies. Both systems are connected to the central computer. Data are returned to the stand printer or alphanumeric scope within 3 minutes. Up to 400 transient signals can be recorded by a mobile van connected to the stand.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turbofan, turbojet, high-spool (core) engines, afterburner components.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, Connecticut, (203) 565-2091.

National	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Research Council	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 7 dia x 12 L	MASS FLOW: 0-12	Allison: 885
or Canada	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1967/1979	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 45 000	
Altitude Test	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: -70 to +212	
Cudinoer	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active	PRESSURE RANGE: 1-160	
		SPEED RANGE: 0 - 0.7 (Mach No.)	
	Altitude performance of small (up to circa 2000 Cold start testing Nacelle deicing	(up to circa 2000 hp) turboprops, turbofan gas generators	Group 3

TESTING CAPABILITIES: The facility is used primarily for the altitude performance testing of small aviation gas turbine engines. The main air psia. Additional air supplies (up to 11 lb/sec at 300 psi) are used for in-chamber testing at atmospheric pressure and above (e.g., cold starts) and supply component is a 2000 kW centrifugal exhauster operating at an inlet volume of 800 ft³/sec over an available inlet pressure range of 1–3 for injector drive in an associated nacelle deicing rig. The refrigeration package is rated at 90 tons (–70°F at 4 lb/sec).

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Turboprop altitude performance, cold start, nacelle deicing.

1984). Applied to the Altitude Test Chamber, this will potentially double the present facility limits (for altitude testing) with respect to engine PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: An additional 7.5 MW compressor/exhauster for general purposes is currently being installed (operational, late

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: R. A. Tyler, Head, Gas Dynamics Laboratory, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A OR6, (613) 993-2442.

TEST CHAMBER SIZE: 11.5 dia x 60 L (1b/sec) 441 DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: (ft) REPLACEMENT COST: (ft) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PSSURE RANGE: 0-10 Freejet and direct-connect (ft) DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: (Ib/sec) 441 CALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (Ib/sec) 441 DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: (ft) REPLACEMENT COST: (ft) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (Fsis) Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets (15) Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets	CEPr, Saclay, France	ALTITUDE ENGIN	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
PATE BUILT/UPGRADED: REPLACEMENT COST:		ST CHAMBER SIZE:	FLOW:	DOD-AEDC: C-1, C-2, T-1, T-2.
PRESSURE RANGE: OPERATIONAL STATUS: OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PE) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PE) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PE) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PE) (PE) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PE) (PE) (PE) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (PE) (PESSURE RANGE: (PESSURE		DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 65 600	T-4 DOD-NAPC:
PRESSURE RANGE: (psis) Small turbojets Test CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: REPLACEMENT COST: OPERATIONAL STATUS: Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets PRESSURE RANGE: (psis) ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (psis) SPEED RANGE: (psis) SPEED RANGE: (mach No.) Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets	R-3	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -85 to +390	NASA-LeRC:
Freejet and direct-connect Small turbojets TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: REPLACEMENT COST: OPERATIONAL STATUS: Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets Freejet and united to the status of the		OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SURE RANGE:	GR-University of Stuttgart: 14 AT
Freejet and direct-connect Small turbojets TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: REPLACEMENT COST: OPERATIONAL STATUS: Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets			ł	U.KRolls Royce: ATF C-1, ATF C-2
TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: REPLACEMENT COST: OPERATIONAL STATUS: Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets TEST FACILITIES (Ib/sec) 441 ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) TEMPERATURE RANGE: (PF) PRESSURE RANGE: (Psia) SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) 0-2		Freejet and direct-connect Small turbojets		Groups 3, 4
TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: REPLACEMENT COST: OPERATIONAL STATUS: Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets (ft) ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (mach No.) O - 2	CEPr, Saclay,	ALTITUDE ENGINE	E TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: (ft) REPLACEMENT COST: OPERATIONAL STATUS: (Psia) SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets	11000	ST CHAMBER SIZE:		NASA-LeRC: PSL-3, PSL-4
PEPLACEMENT COST: (PF) OPERATIONAL STATUS: (Psia) SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets		DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 65 600	DOD-AEDC: C-1, C-2, T-1, T-2,
(Psia) SPEED RANGE: SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) medium and small turbojets		REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -85 to +370	T-4 DOD-NAPC:
D RANGE:		OPERATIONAL STATUS:	GE:	1E, 2E, 3E
Freejet and direct-connect medium and small turbojets			SPEED RANGE: 0-2.4 (Mach No.)	
		Freejet and direct-connect medium and small tur	bojets	Groups 3, 4

CEPr. Saclay.			1 10 0 0 0 0 0
France	ALITIODE ENGIN	IIIUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
	TEST CHAMBER SIZE:	MASS FLOW:	יאסורוויים
	(ft) 18 dia x 100 L	(lb/sec) 825	NASA-LeRC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE:	PSL-4
		(ft) 65 600	DOD-AEDC:
	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE:	C-1
R-5		(°F) +1200	O.A.—KAE (Fye):
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE:	A1F C-4
		(psia) 100	
		SPEED RANGE: 0 - 4.0	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±67 500 (lb/f) Direct-connect and freejet	f)	Groups 2, 4

COMPARABLE	GR-University of	- Stuttgart: HPT	1	P		Groups 3, 4
TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 121	ALTITUDE RANGE: 36 000	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) —86 to +175	PRESSURE RANGE: 7-17	SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.) 0-1	000 hp
ALTITUDE ENGINE	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 11 dia x 26 L	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	REPLACEMENT COST:	OPERATIONAL STATUS:		Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±2250 (lb/f) Freejet and direct-connect turboshaft engines 27 000 hp
CEPr, Saclay, France	<u>-</u>		C-1			

CEPr,	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACII ITIES
Daciay, France	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft)	MASS FLOW: 221 (lb/sec)	
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 62 000	
\$1	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: +661	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 29 (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: (Mach No.)	
			Groups 3, 4

COMPARABLE	NASA-LeRC: PSL-3, PSL-4			O.NKAE (FYE): ATF C-3 FR-CEPr	R-3, R-4	Groups 3. 4	1 () 233)
ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	(ft) MASS FLOW: 10 dia x 33 L (lb/sec) 154	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 65 600	REPLACEMENT COST: TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) —100 to +350	OPERATIONAL STATUS: PRESSURE RANGE: 28 (psia)	SPEED RANGE: 0 - 2.2 (Mach No.)	Capacity of installed thrust stand capability: 22 500 (lb/f) Direct-connect and freelet	Turboshaft capability: 6000 hp, full engine and flight environment transient
	TEST CH,	DATE BUI	REPLACE	OPERATIC		Capacity of Direct-con	Turboshaft
University of	Stuttgart, West Germany		HPT				

Mitsubishi	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACII ITIES
reavy industries, Ltd., Japan	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: Direct Connect (ft) 8 dia x 40 L	MASS FLOW: 12 (lb/sec)	Allison: 885
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) SL – 20 000	Canada – NRC: Alt. Test Chamber
Small Turbojet	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) —50 to +180	
Test Cell	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 33 (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: 0-1.2	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±1100 (lb/f) Medium and small turbojets		Group 3

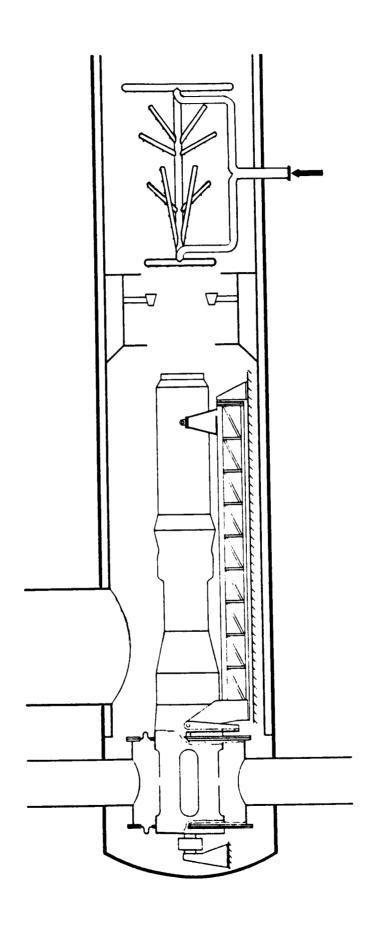
TESTING CAPABILITIES: The 1007 is used mainly for performance and mission simulated testing of small turbojets for missiles and target drones. It also has the environmental test capabilities for high and low temperature and water ingestion.

purpose data acquisition (64 channels, 6000 samples per second). Personal computer-controlled system is also available for lower speed data DATA ACQUISITION: Minicomputer-controlled digital data acquisition system (MEC MELCOM 70/25) is available for high-speed generalacquisition (170 channels). Analog recording devices such as magnetic tape, strip chart, and oscillograph are prepared.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Testing turbojets.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: T. Aoki, Senior Engineer, Engine Department, Nagoya Aircraft Works, (0569) 79-2111, ext. 232.



Royal Aircraft	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Establishment Pyestock, United Kingdom	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $12 \mathrm{dia} \times 122 \mathrm{L}$ (ft)	MASS FLOW: 450 max (lb/sec)	NASA-LeRc: PSL-3, PSL-4
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954	ALTITUDE RANGE: (ft) 50 000	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2, T-4 FR-CEPr:
ATF	REPLACEMENT COST: £30M*	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient to +450 (°F)	R-3, R-4, S1 U.KRolls Royce:
7 1130	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: $2-100$	ATF C-2, ATF C-1
	Double day sint	SPEED RANGE: $0-2.5$ (Mach No.)	
	Primarily a connected test cell for turbojet an 450 lb/sec	Primarily a connected test cell for turbojet and low bypass ratio engines with air flows up to 450 lb/sec	Group 3

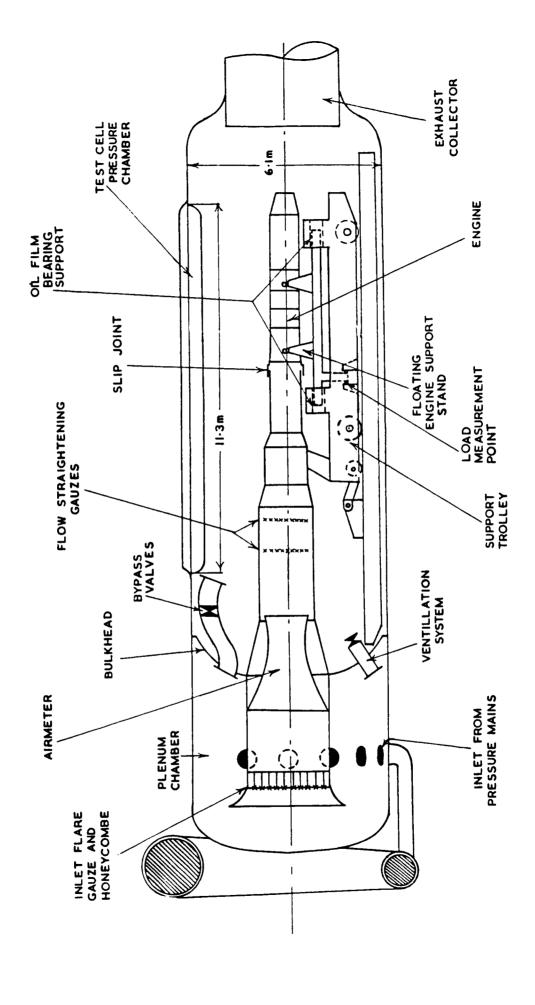
through a preheater. The cell also may be adapted to test jet engines at conditions representing low altitude and high subsonic speed. Exhaust TESTING CAPABILITIES: Cell 2 is used for connected testing of reheat systems, which are supplied with high pressure, high temperature air gases are extracted by four air-driven ejectors.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data acquisition and processing are controlled by a Gould computer system, which provides for on-line assessment of plant and test rig behavior. The instrumentation system includes 200 temperatures and 100 individual pressures.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Support of U.K. military engine development program.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Uprating of the preheater delivery temperature by the provision of a hydrogen fueled secondary preheater.

^{*}Replacement cost includes a percentage for common services (e.g., air supplies, fuel systems, and central computer).



Royal Aircraft	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Pyestock, United Kingdom	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $20 \text{dia x} 80 \text{L}$ (ft)	MASS FLOW: 600 max (lb/sec)	NASA-LeRC: PSL-3, PSL-4
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1960	ALTITUDE RANGE: 65 000	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2, T-4, C-1, C-2
ATF	REPLACEMENT COST: $\pounds 90 \mathrm{M}^*$	TEMPERATURE RANGE: .100 to +880	DOD-NAPC: 1E, 2E, 3E
Cell 3	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: $2-39$	
	Double day shirt	SPEED RANGE: $0-2.5$ (Mach No.)	
	Direct-connected and freejet, special capability icing tests High-accuracy thrust requirement measurement capability	, special capability icing tests measurement capability: $50\ 000\ \mathrm{lb/f}$	Groups 2, 4

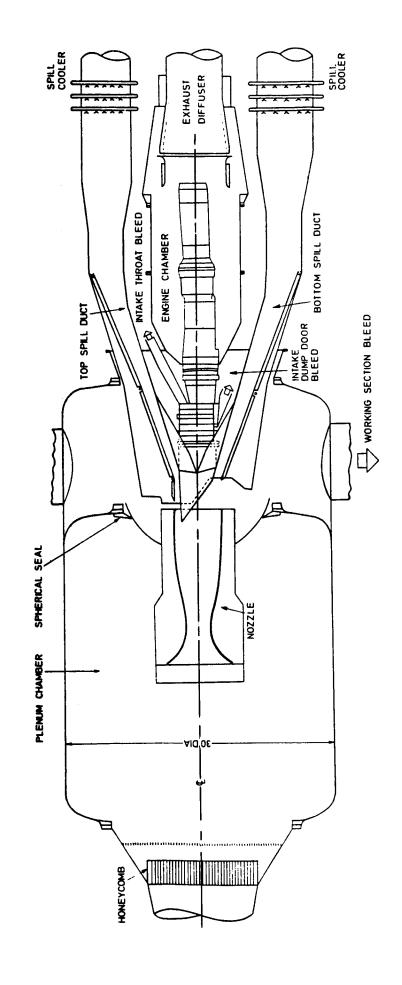
handling, altitude relight, and icing trials are possible over a wide operational envelope. Freejet testing, including icing of smaller engines and com-TESTING CAPABILITIES: Primarily used for connected tests on advanced military turbofans and turbojets. Performance evaluation, engine ponents, is an added capability. Cell altitude conditions and exhaust gas extraction are achieved by use of exhauster compressors.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data acquisition and processing is controlled by a Gould computer system, which provides for on-line measurement of plant and test rig behavior. The instrumentation system includes 500 individual pressures and 200 temperatures, fuel flows, shaft speeds, and

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Support of U.K. military engine development program.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Replacement of exhaust gas cooler during 1986.

^{*}Replacement cost includes a percentage for common services (e.g., air supplies, fuel systems, and central computer).



Royal	ALTITUDE ENGINE	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aucraft Establishment Pyestock,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 30 dia x 69 L	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 500	DOD-AEDC:
United Kingdom	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1966	ALTITUDE RANGE: 100 000 (ft)	C-Z FR-CEPr: R-5
ATF	REPLACEMENT COST: £90M	TEMPERATURE RANGE: Ambient to +880 (°F)	
Cell 4	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: $3-40$ (psia)	
	Standby	SPEED RANGE: 1.50 – 3.50 (Mach No.)	
	Freejet test section, full engine envelope plus flight No thrust measurement capability	flight	Group 4

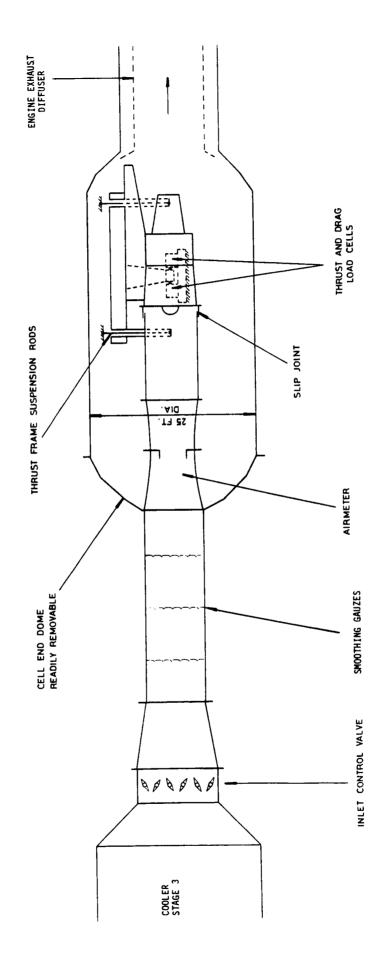
TESTING CAPBILITIES: Cell 4 is a large freejet supersonic test cell with a variable Mach number blowing nozzle providing variation of incidence and/or yaw while running. It was originally designed to test engines of about 150 lb/s sea level static flow over a range of Mach numbers from 1.5 be carried out over a Mach number range from approximately 1.7 to 2.3. It also has been used for freejet testing of military aircraft intakes plus to 3.5. The size of the blowing nozzle has since been doubled to 25 square feet to enable tests of a Concorde intake and Olympus 593 engine to engine at subsonic speeds.

DATA ACQUISITION: A comprehensive data acquisition and processing system controlled by a Gould computer can be provided.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: No current program.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

^{*}Replacement cost includes a percentage for common services (e.g., air supplies, fuel systems, and central computer).



Royal	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Aurcraft Establishment Pyestock,	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $25 \mathrm{dia} \times 56 \mathrm{L}$ (ft)	MASS FLOW: 1400 (lb/sec)	DOD-AEDC: J-1, J-2, C-1, C-2
United Kingdom	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1969	ALTITUDE RANGE: 50 000	P&W: X-217, X-218
ATF	REPLACEMENT COST: £60M*	TEMPERATURE RANGE: -50 to ambient (°F)	
AK TAO	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 2 to atmospheric (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: Subsonic (Mach No.)	
	Direct-connected and freejet, high-accuracy thrust capability: 6000 lb/f Special capability is connected or free icing.	rust capability: 6000 lb/f	Group 4

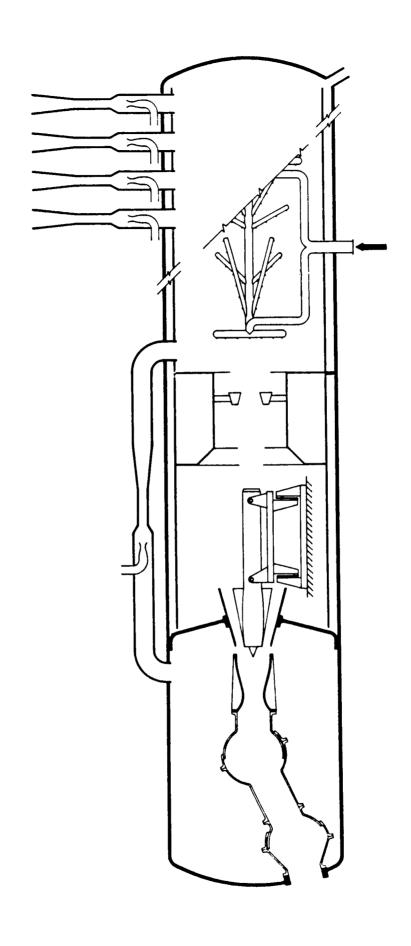
TESTING CAPABILITIES: Primarily used for connected testing of high bypass ratio turbofans up to 60 000 lb/f thrust, but also can be employed on icing trials on full-scale helicopter fuselages. Intake air is drawn from atmosphere through inlet cooler, which is refrigerated using aqueous ammonia. Cell altitude conditions and exhaust gas extraction are achieved by use of exhauster compressors.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data acquisition and processing is controlled by a Gould computer system, which provides for on-line measurement of plant and test rig behavior. The instrumentation system includes 200 individual pressures, 500 pressures on scanivalve, 800 temperatures, fuel flows, shaft speed, and thrust.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Support of U.K. civil engine development program and helicopter icing.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: No major changes are planned.

^{*}Replacement cost includes a percentage for common services (e.g., air supplies, fuel systems, and central computer).



Royal Aircraft	ALTITUDE ENGINE	FITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Establishment Pyestock, United Kingdom	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: $12\mathrm{dia} \times 122\mathrm{L}$ (ft)	MASS FLOW: 450 max (lb/sec)	DOD-AEDC: T-1, T-2, T-4
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1954/1984	ALTITUDE RANGE: 50 000 (ft)	FR-CEPr: R-5
ATF	REPLACEMENT COST: £30M*	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) Ambient to 450	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: $2-100$,
	Double day shift	SPEED RANGE: $0-3.5$ (Mach No.)	
	Primarily freejet supersonic, but is being adapwith airflow capability up to 250 lb/sec	but is being adapted for connected testing of turbojet engines 250 lb/sec	Group 4

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This cell was originally designed for the freejet testing of ramjet engines, but has been modified to provide for freejet testing of model air intakes for supersonic aircraft, tests on small turbojet engines, and reheat combustion systems. The upgrading to test military turbofans of low bypass ratio is nearing completion. Cell altitude conditions are achieved using air-driven ejectors. DATA ACQUISITION: Data acquisition and processing is controlled by a Gould computer system, which is being upgraded to provide for on-line assessment of plant and test rig or engine behavior. The instrumentation system includes 350 pressures by scanivalve, 100 individual pressures, and 200 temperatures.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Support of U.K. military engine development program.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Enhancement of data acquisition system.

^{*}Replacement cost includes a percentage for common services (e.g., air supplies, fuel systems, and central computer).

Derby, United Kingdom (ft) 9 di DATE BUIL T/UPGRADED: ATF C-1 OPERATIONAL STATUS: Freejet and direct-connect Turboshaft engine to 6 000 hp	ı		
	J OG Y PID 6	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 400	DOD-AEDC:
	RADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 70 000	T-1, T-2, T-4 P&W: X-209 FR_CEPr:
OPERATIONAL ST. Capacity of installec Freejet and direct-cc Turboshaft engine to	OST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -113 to +355	R-3, R-4
Capacity of installec Freejet and direct-cα Turboshaft engine to	TATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 73 (psia)	
Capacity of installed Freejet and direct-cc Turboshaft engine to		SPEED RANGE: $0-2.5$ (Mach No.)	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: 20 000 (lb/f) Freejet and direct-connect Turboshaft engine to 6 000 hp		Groups 3, 4
Rolls Royce,	ALTITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
United Kingdom TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft)	SIZE: 10 dia x 80 L	MASS FLOW: (lb/sec) 400	Marquardt: TC-2, TC-8
DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	RADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 90 000	FR-CEPr: R-5
REPLACEMENT COST:	OST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: 841	
OPERATIONAL STATUS:	ATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 165	
		SPEED RANGE: 0 to 4.2 (Mach No.)	
High pressure storage: 72 000 I Freejet and direct-connect	ge: 72 000 lb air @ 3600 psia connect		Group 4

Rolls Royce,	ALTITUDE ENGINE	TITUDE ENGINE TEST FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Derby, United Kingdom	TEST CHAMBER SIZE: (ft) 9 dia x 38 L	MASS FLOW: (ib/sec) 400	DOD-AEDC:
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	ALTITUDE RANGE: 70 000	T-1, T-2, T-4 P&W: X-208 FD CED
ATF C-2	REPLACEMENT COST:	TEMPERATURE RANGE: (°F) -113 to +355	R-3, R-4
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	PRESSURE RANGE: 73 (psia)	
		SPEED RANGE: $0-2.5$ (Mach No.)	
	Capacity of installed thrust stand: ±20 000 (lb/f) Freejet and direct-connect	(Groups 3, 4

ENGINE/PROPULSION COMPONENT FACILITIES

The Engine/Propulsion Component facilities included in this catalogue have been limited to those used for testing or conducting research on:

- Turbines
- Compressors
- Combustors

In contrast to propulsion wind tunnels and engine test facilities that require large complexes and usually large capital investments, component complete propulsion systems, component facilities are most often used for conducting more basic and applied research plus experimental studies facilities are smaller, simpler, and considerably less costly. Whereas their larger counterparts are principally used for testing and development of on propulsion subsystems. A certain amount of development testing is also performed in them by engine manufacturers. Of the component facilities listed, U.S. industry owns the major share, followed by NASA and the DOD. Universities own mostly small-scale fundamental research facilities and rigs. The number of foreign facilities included is minimal, with Japan being the only respondent to this survey.

Each of the foregoing subcategories of component facilities is presented separately in the order listed. Individual indices and lists of comparable facilities are included for each, followed by their respective data sheets.

COMPARABLE CAPABILITIES

Three groups of comparable facilities were established for each of the foregoing subcategories, based on the most appropriate distinguishing technical performance parameter for each, i.e., flow rate (turbines), power level (compressors), and pressure level (combustors). The following table indicates the range used for each of the three groups:

Flow Rate Power Level (lb/sec) (hp) Group A <50 <10,000 Group B 50-100 20-25,000 Group C >100 >25,000		Turbines	Compressors	Combustors
<50 50-100 >100		Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Power Level (hp)	Pressure Level (atm)
50-100	Group A	<50	<10,000	<10
>100	Group B	50-100	20-25,000	10-30
	Group C	>100	>25,000	>30

Instead, the particular group to which a specific facility has been assigned has been referenced in the Comparable Facilities box of each data sheet, Because of the basic similarities among most component facilities, it was extremely difficult to identify individually comparable facilities. and in the individual subcategory indices.

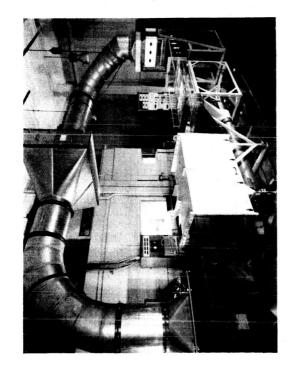
TURBINE RESEARCH FACILITIES

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)	Group
	U.S. NASA						
	Lewis Research Center						,
104	Turbine Heat Transfer Fundamentals Facilities	7	N/A	Atmospheric	Atmospheric	N/A	Ą
105	Hot Cascade 2D Cascade Facility	15	N/A	2500	ω	N/A	Ą
106	Small Uncooled Turbine Facilities	2 1/2	45	150	3 %	45 000	A
107	Small Warm Turbine Facility	8	1250	800	8	000 09	А
108	High-Pressure Turbine Hot Section Facility	200	35 000	2500	20	23 000	υ
109	Large Warm Turbine Facilities	25	2000	950	ဗ	25 000	¥
110	Turbomachinery Aerodynamic Laser Anemometer Facility	10	N/A	Ambient	Atmospheric	N/A	Unique
	U.S. INDUSTRY						
	Garrett Turbine Engine Company					!	ſ
111	(Cooled) Hot Turbine and Cascade Test Facility	22	3000	2800	50	43 000	n
112	Cold Air Turbine Mapping Facility	9	400	009	125 psia	000 09	Ą
	General Electric						f
113	Cell A7 Air Turbine Test Facility	70	15 000	100 - 1000	∞	15 000	Δ
	Pratt & Whitney						Ç
114	X-203 Test Stand	400; 125	10 000 - 20 000	-50 - +800	1.3; 7 atm	000 cT - 009	
115	X-212 Test Stand	225; 125; 84	4000 - 10 500	+1200	2; 8; 9 atm	5000 - 15 000	ບ o

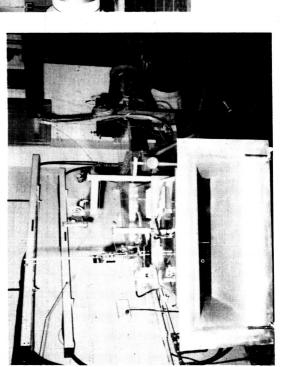
TURBINE RESEARCH FACILITIES

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. Max)	Speed (rpm)	Group
	U.S. INDUSTRY						•
	Telydyne CAE						
116	Hot Cascade Test Stand	7	N/A	3000	7	N/A	Ą
117	Turbine 1 and Turbine 2 Cold Flow Rig	25	300; 2400; 450	Ambient - 300	1.7	45 000; 23 000; 11 500	¥
	Westinghouse Combustion Turbine Systems						
118	Vane Cooling Development Rig	06	N/A	2200	20	N/A	æ
119	Aerodynamic Cascade Test Rig Row One Turbine Vane	06	N/A	. 006	80	N/A	<u>α</u>
	U.S. UNIVERSITY						
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology						
120	Blowdown Turbine Facility	64 200 scaled	2000 52 000 scaled	500 4000 scaled	10 40 scaled	7000 14 000 scaled	Ф
	JAPAN						
	Ihi Mizuho Plant						
121	High-Pressure Turbine Facility (HPT)	40	0009	2500	3.5	15 000	Ą
	National Aerospace Laboratory						
122	High-Temperature Turbine Cooling Facility	3.7	N/A	2200	6	N/A	Ą

TURBINE HEAT TRANSFER FUNDAMENTALS FACILITIES



BOUNDARY LAYER TRANSITION TUNNEL



ROTOR WAKE HEAT TRANSFER RIG



	TURBINE COMPONENT R	INE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
NASA-Lewis Research Center Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 6 x 27 cross M (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 7 (lb/sec)	Most major engine
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1979-1983 PI	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric (atm. max.)	companies have comparable facilities.
Turbine Heat	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1000K	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Atmospheric (°F)	
Transfer Fundamentals		SPEED RANGE: N/A	
Facilities	PC TOST THE MEET AVELAGE (h	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Open-loop tunnels, facilities complex consisting of 7 test rigs in 4 separate test cells (CW-7, SW-2, SW-6, W-5A)	7 test rigs in 4 separate test cells	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility complex consists primarily of open-loop wind tunnels drawing room air into the altitude exhaust system. There is one closed-loop tunnel and a closed-loop water tunnel. Detailed measurements of temperatures, pressures, and surface heat fluxes are made. Velocity and turbulence surveys are made throughout the flow field. Approximately 120 data channels are available.

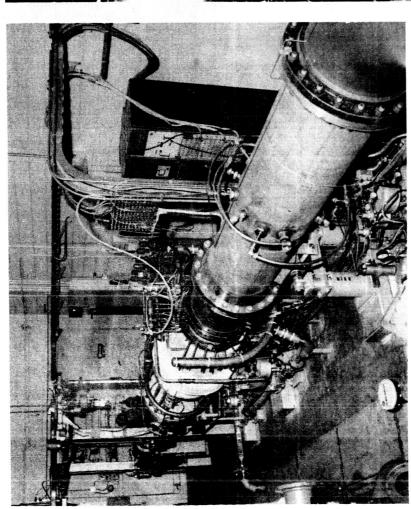
DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central data collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display or post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Studies of fundamental heat transfer mechanisms in stagnation, transition, wake, and film-cooling regions with the objective of developing analytic models. (SW-6 inactive.)

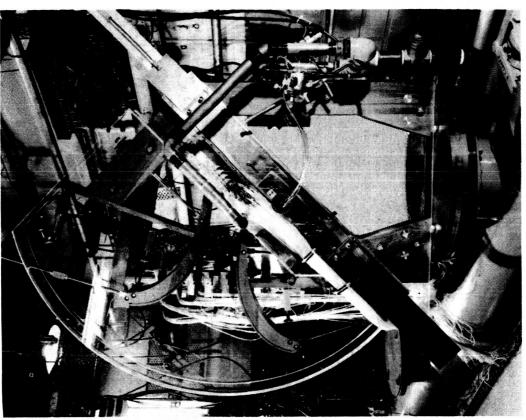
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities and Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities and Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.

HOT TURBINE 2-D CASCADE FACILITIES



HOT CASADE IN W-G FACILITY



2-D AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

NASA-Lewis	TURBINE COMPONEN	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 3.5 Vane Hgt x 12 W (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 15 (lb/sec)	Most major engine
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1965	PRESSURE LEVEL: 8 (atm. max.)	companies have comparable facilities.
Hot Turbine	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 2500	
Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive as Cascade; as Flat Plate Facility, 1 shift per	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
	week/1 shift per day	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Cooled turbine vane cascade		

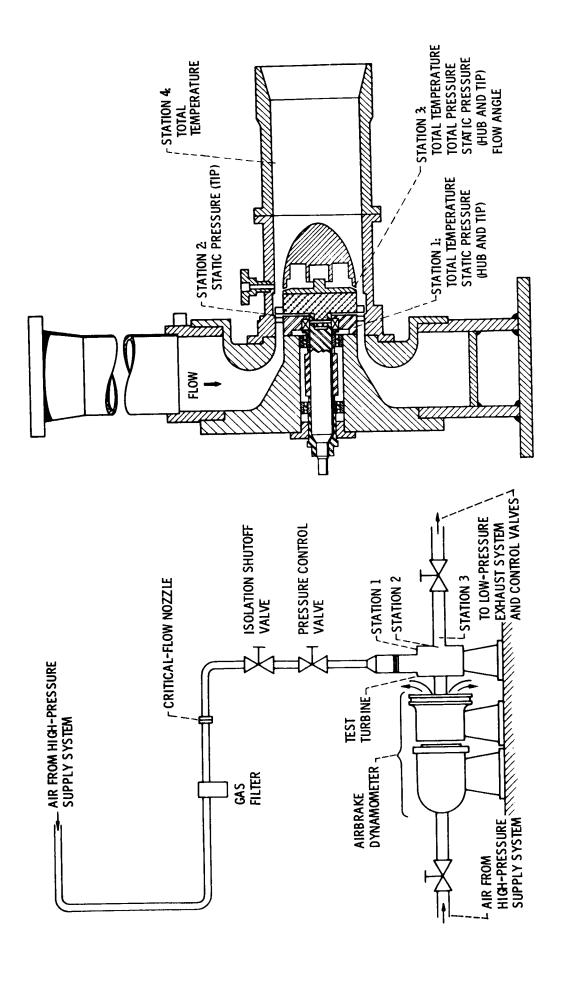
TESTING CAPABILITIES: Facility combustor provides 2500°F vane inlet gas temperature. Large-scale and extensive instrumentation channels allow detailed and precise measurements of vane surface and gas stream temperatures and pressures in a vane passage that closely simulates actual conditions typical of advanced engines.

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central data collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the central IBM 370 computer for control room display or post-test analysis. CURRENT PROGRAMS: Development of advanced high-temperature instrumentation. Studies of the interactive effects of airfoil geometry, curvature, temperature level, and turbulence level on turbine heat transfer.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Updating of test section planned to provide increased data resolution.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Lawrence E. Macioce, Research Experiments Branch, (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884.

SMALL UNCODED TURBINE FACILITIES



MASA 1 cmis	TURBINE COMPONEN	INE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 5 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 2½ (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	PRESSURE LEVEL: 3½ (atm. max.)	
Small Uncooled	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 150	
Turbine Facilities	OPERATIONAL STATUS: I shift per day	SPEED RANGE: 45 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 45 (hp)	
	Small axial and centrifugal turbines		

and centrifugal turbines. Traversing probes at the rotor exit provide the capability of obtaining temperature and pressure measurements. Torque TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility complex provides the capability of evaluating aerodynamic performance losses of small uncooled axial measurements are made at the power absorber, thus enabling the generation of complete performance maps. Approximately 100 data channels are available.

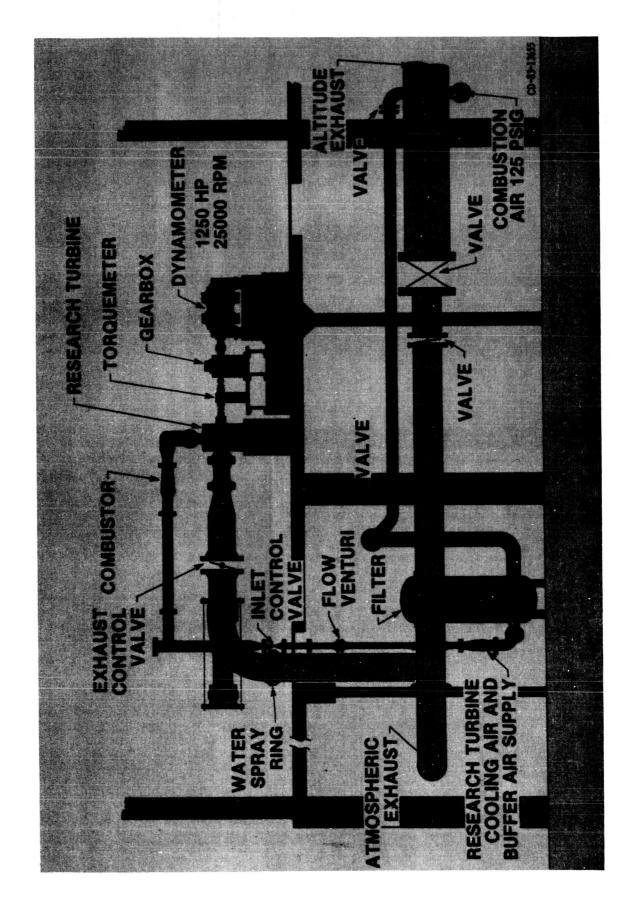
DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central data collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display or post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Studies of innovative design concepts, clearance, and size effects.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Lawrence E. Macioce, Research Experiments Branch, (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884; Louis A. Povinelli, Turbine Aerodynamics Section, (216) 433-4000, ext. 5212, FTS 8-294-5212.

SMALL WARM TURBINE TEST FACILITY



NASA-Lewis	TURBINE COMPONEN	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 14 dia max (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 8 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: Scheduled for 1986	PRESSURE LEVEL: 8 (atm. max.)	
Small Warm	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 800 (°F)	
Turbine Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational 1986	SPEED RANGE: 60 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 1250 (hp)	
	Small axial- and radial-type turbines		

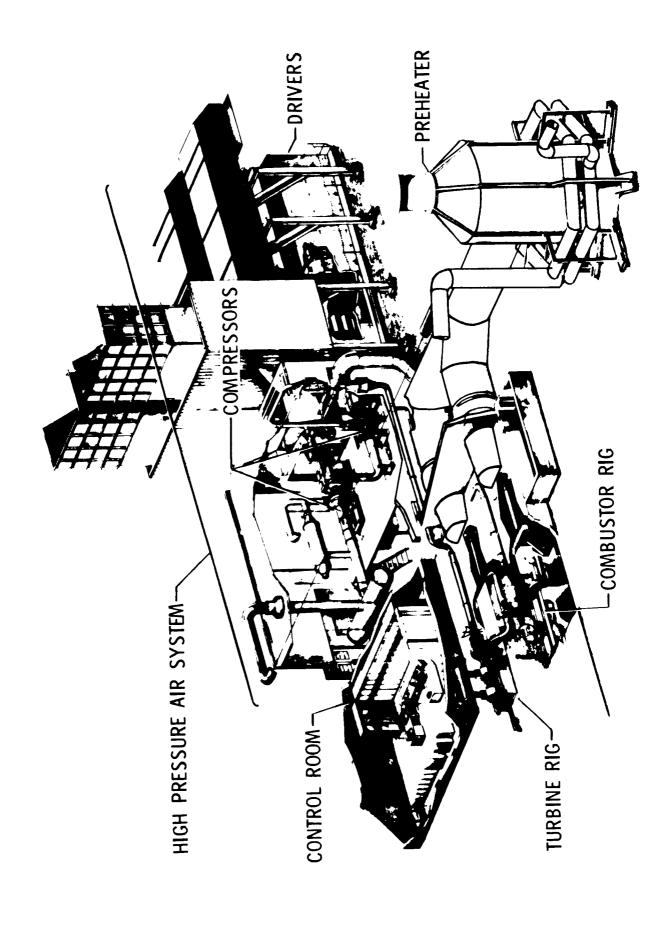
TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of examining the impact of turbine cooling on the aerodynamic performance of small turbine concepts at actual engine hot-gas primary flow to turbine coolant flow ratios. Extensive data channel capability exists for measuring research parameters such as temperature, pressure, and flows, including 72 channels of rotating measurements.

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central data collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display or post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Initial Programs: Aerodynamic evaluation of high-work, high-temperature advanced turbine concept.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Lawrence E. Macioce, Research Experiments Branch, (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884; Louis A. Povinelli, Turbine Aerodynamics Section, (216) 433-4000, ext. 5212, FTS 8-294-5212.



NASA-Lewis	TURBINE COMPONENT	INE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: $15-30$ (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 200 (lb/sec)	None
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	PRESSURE LEVEL: 20 (atm. max.)	
High-Pressure	REPLACEMENT COST: \$15M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 2500	
Turbine Hot Section	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive	SPEED RANGE: 23 000 (rpm)	
Facility		POWER LEVEL: 35 000 (hp)	
	Utilizes dedicated boost compressors to raise pressure and temperature level of existing 10-atm, $500^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ central air supply system. Shares supply system with High Pressure Combustor Facility.	essure and temperature level of existing 10-atm, system with High Pressure Combustor Facility.	

environment of temperature, pressure, speed, and airflow. Operation over a wide range of conditions is provided by fully automated digital condata acquisition is achieved through five dedicated PDP-11 minicomputers affording precise setting of operating conditions and data replication. temperatures, pressure, and heat-flux measurements (500 data channels total, 80 channels rotating data). Fully automated facility control and TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of making a large number of precise research measurements in a real engine trol of 12 control loops, including speed, inlet temperature, and pressure; airflow; and cooling airflow. Stationary and rotating blade metal

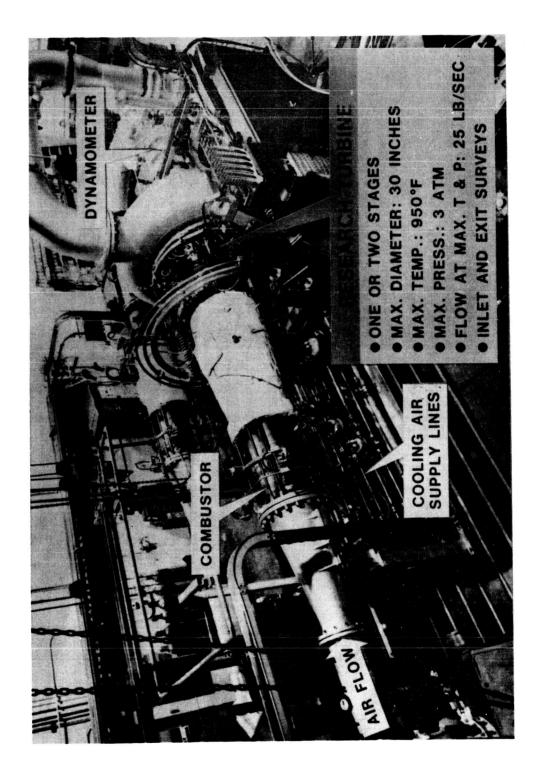
DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded automatically in the central data collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the central IBM 370 computer for control room display or post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Obtaining research data in support of the Turbine Engine Hot Section Technology (HOST) Program.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.

WARM TURBINE RESEARCH FACILITY



NASA-Lewis	TURBINE COMPONENT	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 30 dia max (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 25 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1965/1977-79	PRESSURE LEVEL: 3 (atm. max.)	
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 950	
Large Warm Turbine Facilities	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive	SPEED RANGE: 25 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 5000 (hp)	
	Cooled-core axial flow turbine		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: These facilities provide the capability of evaluating the impact of turbine cooling on aerodynamic losses of advanced representative of those encountered in actual high-temperature engines. Approximately 400 data channels are available for the measurements of turbine concepts. Tests are conducted in full annular cascades or rotating turbine stages at primary air to coolant temperature ratios, which are measurements on the rotating blades. An LOV system for detailed mapping of flow is being developed for flow analysis code development and temperature, pressure, primary and cooling airflow rates, speed, and torque, 72 channels of which are available for pressure and temperature verification. DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display or post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

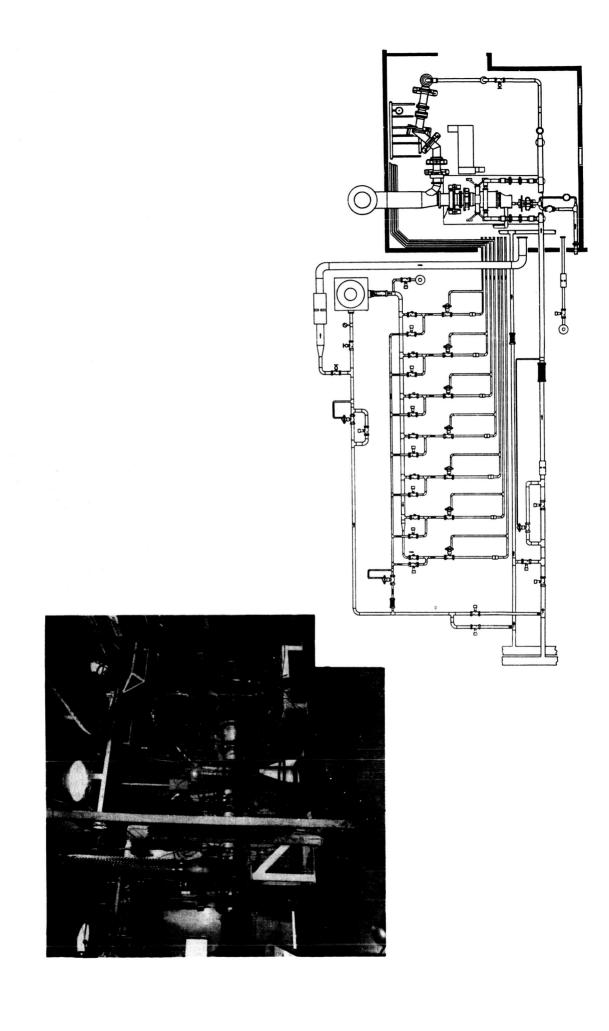
LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.

NASA-Lewis	TURBINE COMPONENT	NE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 20 OD (in) 17 ID Annular Cascade	MAX. FLOW RATE: 10 (lb/sec)	None
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1973/1976/1983	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric (atm. max.)	
Turbomachinery	REPLACEMENT COST: \$250K	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Laser Anemometer	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 test run per week	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
Facility		POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Laser velocity research, facility located in W-6		

ity. One goal of the laser research is to provide a nonintrusive three-component measurement of the velocity field within the stator for use in the within turbomachinery. The actual size turbine hardware operating at design Mach numbers provides one of the unique capabilities of this facil-TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides a test vehicle for state-of-the-art research on laser anemometry as applied to measurements verification of three-dimensional computer codes. Conventional instrumentation is also available for comparison. DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by a dedicated Digital Corporation microcomputer which is also used to control the precision laser anemometer six-axis positioning system. High-speed data transmission by video cable is planned for the more time-consuming data analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Research on a combined fringe and interferometer laser anemometer for three velocity component measurements for single optical access situations that occur in turbomachinery.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Turbulence level and boundary layer control within cascade. Use of faster optics and smaller probe volume for the laser anemometer for better accuracy measurements near surfaces. LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.



Garrett Turbine	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	SEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Engine Company, Phoenix, AZ	COMPONENT SIZE: 18 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 22 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1967 continually upgraded	PRESSURE LEVEL: 20 (atm. max.)	
(Cooled) Hot	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 2800 (°F)	
Turbine and Cascade Test	OPERATIONAL STATUS: $1-2$ shifts per day	SPEED RANGE: 43 000 (rpm)	
I acmity		POWER LEVEL: 3000 (hp)	

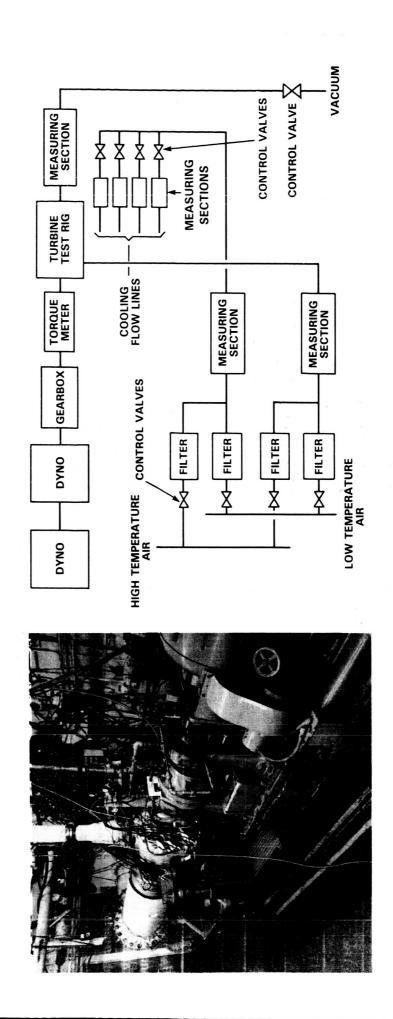
erator efficiency testing, core engine tests, afterburner tests, and high-temperature tests of rotating components. Both gaseous and liquid fuels are cascades for research, development, and product improvement. Capabilities include heat-transfer testing of static and rotating components, regen-TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides versatile capability for aerothermodynamic testing of axial and radial turbines and stationary available. Nonvitiated air supplies to 2000°F are available.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded by computer via the central data acquisition system. "On-line" performance calculations are provided at the test cell on CRT.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Development and research "hot section" programs.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continual update.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Olive, Engineering Laboratory, (602) 231-4913.



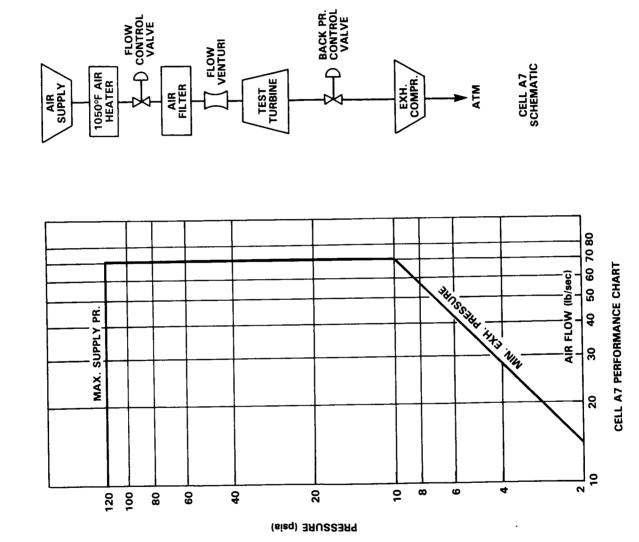
E	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	SEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Engine Company, Phoenix, AZ	COMPONENT SIZE: 30 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 6 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1960 continually upgraded	PRESSURE LEVEL: 125 psia (atm. max.)	
Cold Air Turbine	REPLACEMENT COST: \$700K	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 600 (°F)	
Mapping racuity	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 to 2 shifts per day	SPEED RANGE: 60 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 400 (hp)	

and radial clearances, and rotating pressures and temperatures, plus standard performance measurements. High-resolution torque meters provide research, development, and product improvement. Capabilities include measurement of cooling flow effects, controlled cooling flow rates, axial TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for aerothermodynamic scaled testing of axial and centrifugal turbines for torque measurements to 9000 in-lb. Power absorption by electric dynamometer. DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded by computer via the central data acquisition system. "On-line" performance calculations are provided at the test cell on CRT

CURRENT PROGRAMS: High- and low-pressure turbine programs.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continual update.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Olive, Engineering Laboratory, (602) 231-4913.



Ē	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	EARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Company, Cincinnati, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: (in) Turbine discharge dia 42 max	MAX. FLOW RATE: 70 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED : 1953/1964/1972	PRESSURE LEVEL: 8 (atm. max.)	
Cell A7	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 100 – 1000 (°F)	
Test Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 15 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 15 000 (hp)	

using the necessary cooling air/primary air temperature ratio and flow ratios. Using 100°F cooling air, the required maximum inlet temperature larger than 125 (lb/secvdeg/(psia). The discharge diameter cannot exceed 42 inches. High-pressure turbines are usually tested in full-scale size, TESTING CAPABILITIES: When necessary, the multistage low-pressure turbine diameter is scaled so that the discharge flow function is no is nominally 1000°F.

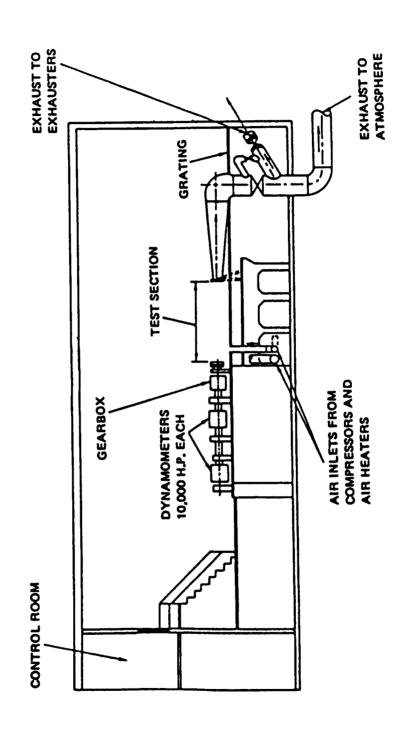
DATA ACQUISITION: 1000+ parameters.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Efficiency improvement of hp and lp turbines.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Cell A7 is designed for future modification so that it can test dual rotor turbines at various rpm ratios.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: W. T. Martin, H70, General Electric Company, Cincinnati, OH 45215, (513) 243-3304/6848.

X-203 TEST STAND WILLGOOS LABORATORY



Thited	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	SEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Technologies Pratt & Whitney	COMPONENT SIZE: Bedplate $32'L \times 9'W$ Centerline $7' - 3''$	MAX. FLOW RATE: 400/125 (lb/sec)	Group C
Aircraft	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1950	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1.3/7 atm (atm. max.)	
X-203	REPLACEMENT COST: \$9M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -50 +800 (°F)	
Test Stand	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 600 – 15 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 10 000 — 20 000 (hp)	
	Dynamometer Type — Full-scale turbine components	nents	

STING CAPABILITIES: X-203 stand is a dynamometer test facility presently set up for testing full-scale turbine component rigs, but with the esic capability of being converted to test full-scale turboprop or industrial free turbine engines requiring rotational power absorption. The stand ducting makes use of the laboratory services of high- and low-pressure compressed air, heated air, refrigerated air, and exhaust vacuum.

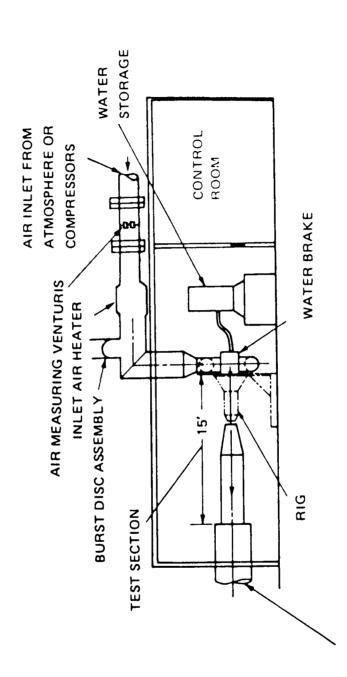
DATA ACQUISITION: Test data are automatically transmitted to the Sigma 8 computer. Computed data are returned within 3 minutes and displayed on an alphanumeric scope. A total of 999 channels are available, 634 pressures, 360 temperatures, and 6 frequencies.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Full-scale turbine component (research and development).

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, CT, (203) 565-2091.

X-212 TEST STAND WILLGOOS LABORATORY



EXHAUST TO ATMOSPHERE OR TO EXHAUSTERS

11	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	SEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Technologies, Pratt & Whitney	COMPONENT SIZE: Bedplate $14'L \times 9'W$ Centerline $5' - 6''$	MAX. FLOW RATE: 225/125/84 (lb/sec)	Group C
Aircraft	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1957	PRESSURE LEVEL: 2/8/9 (atm. max.)	
X-212 Test Stand	REPLACEMENT COST: \$5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: +1200°F (°F)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 5000 – 15 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 4000 – 10 500 (hp)	
	Dynamometer Type — Water Brake		

rigs or scaled research turbine rigs. The stand ducting makes use of the laboratory services of high- and low-pressure compressed air, heated air, TESTING CAPABILITIES: X-212 stand is a dynamometer test facility presently set up for testing either full-scale turbine engine component and exhaust vacuum. DATA ACQUISITION: Test data are automatically transmitted to a Univac computer. Computed data are returned within 3 minutes and displayed on an alphanumeric scope. A total of 999 channels are available, 634 pressures, 360 temperatures, and 6 frequencies.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Scaled research turbine component.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, CT, (203) 565-2091.

Teledone CAF	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	EARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
	COMPONENT SIZE: (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 2 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970/1983	PRESSURE LEVEL: 7 (atm. max.)	
Hot Cascade Test Stand	REPLACEMENT COST: Part of \$40M test center	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 3000	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day 5 days a week	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	,
	Blade and vane cascade		

rig uses shop air at 100 psig and a maximum available flow rate of 4.0 lb/sec. Two slave combustors act as direct-fired preheaters and provide test scanned with actuated IR pryometers through three separate viewing ports. An alternative system consists of an AGA thermovision system 680, in a high-temperature pressurized atmosphere. It allows direct measurement of surface temperature without the engine-related difficulties. The section temperatures up to 3000°F. An electric preheater provides cooling air at a maximum temperature of 1000°F. Surface temperatures are TESTING CAPABILITIES: The hot cascade ring provides the capability of evaluating new and modified cooling schemes on vanes and blades an IR system providing an isotherm plot.

DATA ACQUISITION: Current method is manual with pressure scanning valves and temperature selectors with digital indicators.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tolodyna CAE	TURBINE COMPONENT F	COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
	COMPONENT SIZE: 16.75 (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 25 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1946/1973	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1.7 (atm. max.)	
Turbine 1 and Turbine 2	REPLACEMENT COST: Part of a \$40M test center	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient - 300 (°F)	
Cold Flow Rig	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day 5 days a week	SPEED RANGE: 45 000; 23 000; 11 500 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 300; 2400; 450 (hp)	
	Cold flow axial and radial inflow turbine		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: These two cold-flow turbine test stands are for developing axial flow and radial inflow turbine performance; optimizing nozzle, runner, and diffuser design; and conducting research on pressure ratio, rotor and nozzle cooling, and stage output and matching. They are referred to as "cold flow" because there are no provisions to simulate combustor discharge temperatures. Power from the turbine is absorbed by a hydra-brake-type dynamometer. Torque can be measured with a 1000 in-lb in-line torque meter.

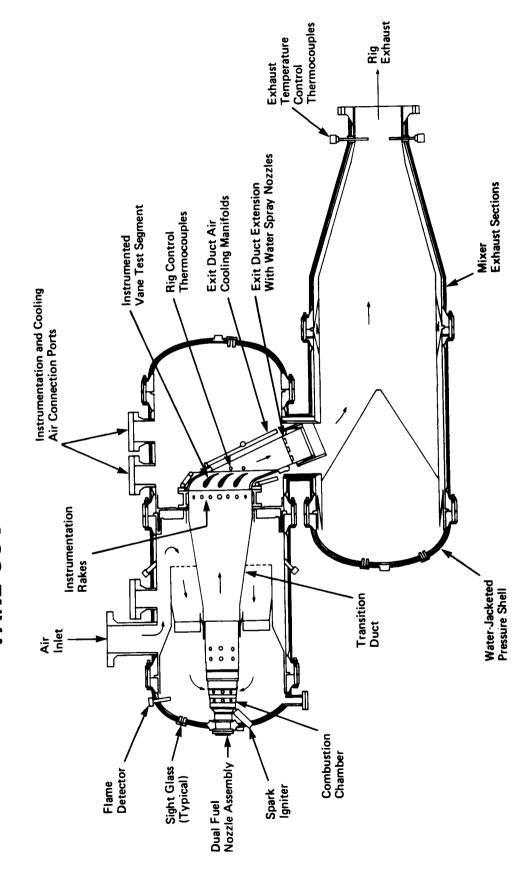
on. Programming is accomplished with the Perkin-Elmer 7/32 or 3210 computers. Readout is available at the test site from a CRT and decwriter. DATA ACQUISITION: 128 channels for pressure, temperature, and any other parameters are available. Additional channels also can be added All or parts of the raw data can be saved on disc or tape for later analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

VANE COOLING DEVELOPMENT RIG



Westinghouse	TURBINE COMPONENT F	E COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Turbine Systems	COMPONENT SIZE: 18×32 (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 90 (lb/sec)	Group B
Division, Concordville, PA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1977/1981	PRESSURE LEVEL: 20 (atm. max.)	
Vane Cooling	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 2200	
Development Rig	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
	I shift per day	POWER LEVEL: N/A	
	Vane cascade flow rig with in-line combustor and cooling air supply	d cooling air supply	

A combustion chamber contained in the test rig provides the cascade inlet flow conditions, and can be provided with a range of fuels. Cooling air can be supplied to multiple vane cooling passages with flow, pressure, and temperature controlled independently of main airflow. The test TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of testing full-scale cooled turbine vanes at full engine operating conditions. rig can be adapted to various vane cascade geometries.

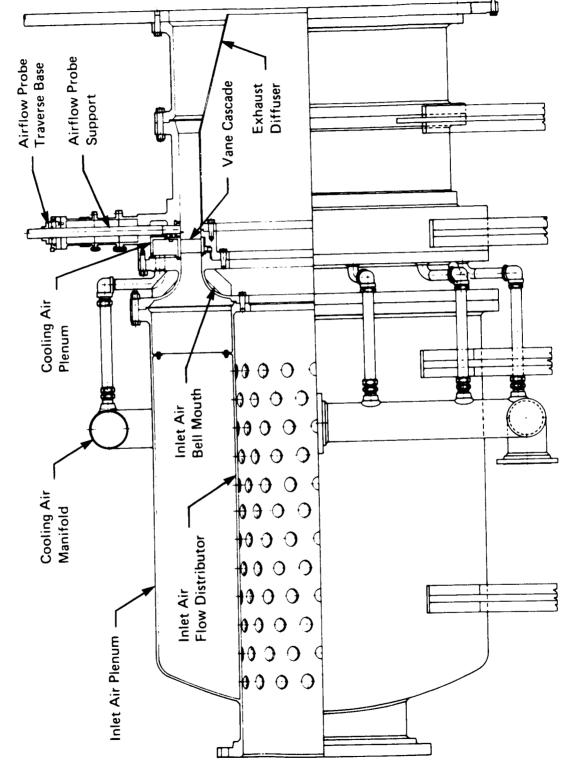
DATA ACQUISITION: Data are acquired, processed, recorded, and displayed by digital/analog system, including Honeywell recorders and Hewlett-Packard 1000F floating-point processor. Nominal system capacity is 800 channels; full data set every 6 seconds.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Engine vane heat transfer; film and transpiration cooling technology.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: As required for scheduled programs.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. D. Rambert, (215) 358-4769.

AERODYNAMIC CASCADE TEST RIG ROW ONE TURBINE VANE



Westinghouse	TURBINE COMPONENT RE	COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE	
Combustion Turbine Systems	COMPONENT SIZE: 57 dia	MAX. FLOW RATE: 90 (lb/sec)	Group B	
Division, Concordville, PA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	PRESSURE LEVEL: 8 (atm. max.)		
Aerodynamic	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 900		
Cascade Test	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: N/A		
Turbine Vane	New installation	(rpm)		
		POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)		
	Full annular vane cascade flow rig with cooling a	rig with cooling air supply and probe traverse system		

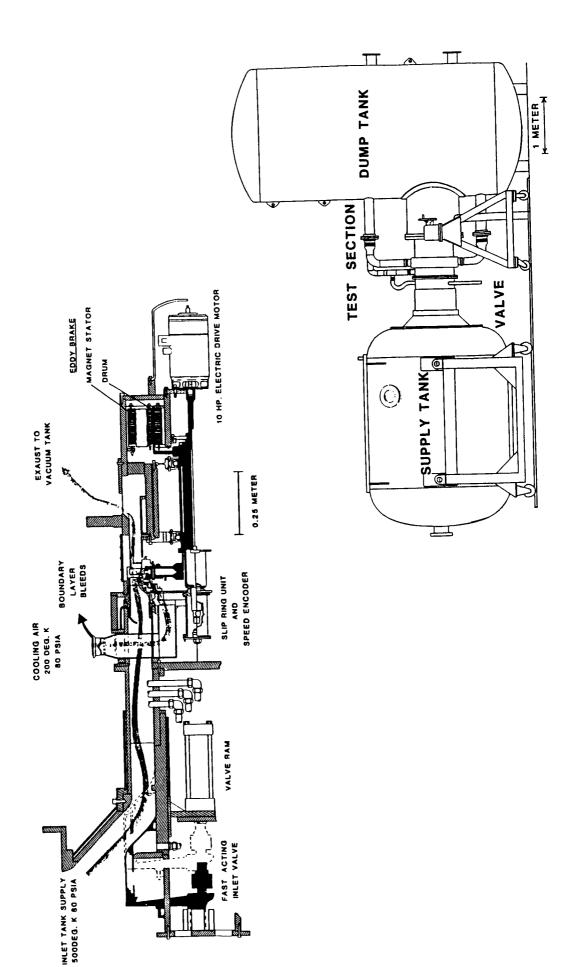
simulation criteria, including Mach number and main air/cooling air temperature ratio. A variety of airflow probes can be traversed downstream of TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of aerodynamic testing and full-scale, full annular turbine vane cascade at proper the cascade, with circumferential, radial, axial, and rotational (yaw) modes available. DATA ACQUISITION: Data are acquired, processed, recorded, and displayed by digital/analog system, including Honeywell recorders and Hewlett-Packard 1000F floating-point processor. Nominal system capacity is 800 channels; full data set every 6 seconds. Data system interfaces with multidimensional airflow probe traverse control.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Determination of flow capacity, aerodynamic losses, exit flow pattern, vane pressure and velocity distributions, and effects of cooling flow.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. D. Ramvert, (215) 358-4769.

BLOWDOWN TURBINE FACILITY



Massachusetts	COMPONENT R	COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
of Technology	COMPONENT SIZE: 20 dia	MAX. FLOW RATE: 64 (200 scaled)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1982	PRESSURE LEVEL: 10 (40 scaled)	
Blowdown	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 500 (4000 scaled)	
Turbine Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: 7000 (14 000 scaled)	
	2 4 runs per day	POWER LEVEL: 2000 (52 000 scaled)	
	Short duration $(0.2-0.4 \text{ sec})$ test facility using scaled conditions above	test facility using argon-Freon working fluid to simulate	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of testing cooled high-pressure turbine stages under rigorously scaled but relativeroom temperature. The Reynolds, Mach, and Prandtl numbers are the same as those for the actual engine timing conditions. The corrected speed bustor exit flow. All metal to gas temperature ratios are the same as for the full-scale turbine, but the metal temperature has been reduced to ly benign conditions for times up to 0.4 sec. The working gas is an argon-Freon mixture chosen to match the ratio of specific heats of a comand weight flow are constant to better than 1% over 0.2- to 0.4-sec test time.

DATA ACQUISITION: Direct on-line digital data acquisition system, 50 channels at 200 kHz/channel and 48 channels at 12 kHz/channel, 20 million data points per test maximum.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Fluorescent flow visualization system.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: A. H. Epstein, Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, (617) 253-2485.

Ihi Mizuho	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
riant, Japan	COMPONENT SIZE: 28 dia	MAX. FLOW RATE: 40 (ib/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1981	PRESSURE LEVEL: 3.5 (atm. max.)	
High-Pressure	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2M without air supply system	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 2500	
Turbine Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: 15 000	
(HF1)	2-3 runs per month	POWER LEVEL: 6000	
	Inlet pressure can be raised up to 10 atm when the airflow to 22 lb/sec	to 10 atm when alternative air supply is used, reducing	

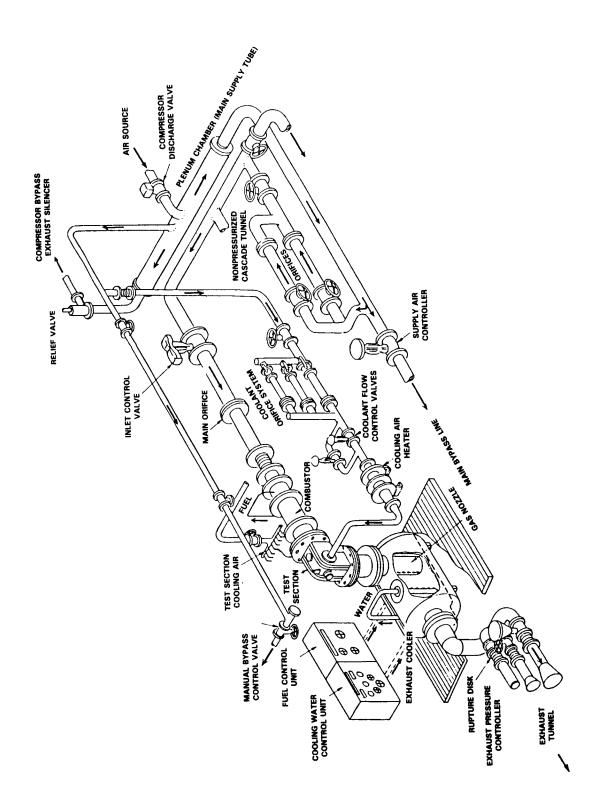
TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability of full-scale high-pressure turbine rotating test at a maximum inlet pressure level of 3.5 atm and inlet temperature level of 2500°F. Water dynamometer is used for power absorption and speed control.

DATA ACQUISITION: Above 100 pressure, 100 temperature data can be measured automatically.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: High-loaded, high-efficiency single-stage turbine (with blade cooling systems) rotating test began in January 1985.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Increase in air supply system has been considered for multistage turbine rig test. Fully automated inlet air temperature control will be installed.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: K. Murashima, Manager, Research and Development Department, (0425) 56-7241 (Japan).



National	TURBINE COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	ESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Aerospace Laboratory,	COMPONENT SIZE: (in) 4 x 2.5	MAX. FLOW RATE: 3.7	Group A
oapaii	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1979	PRESSURE LEVEL: 9	
High-Temperature		INLET TEMP. RANGE: 2200	
Turbine Cooling	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
Facility	3 runs per week	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Cooled airfoil cascade		

unheated mainstream, water from a reservoir, and steam from a boiler. There are electric heaters in a coolant air line for the arrangement of a TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability of testing cooled turbine airfoils. Coolant can be any kind of air bypassed from temperature ratio. Facility operation and data acquisition can be made by one specialist.

DATA ACQUISITION: Fully automated data acquisition, processing, and recording are available by means of the PDP 11/34 minicomputer system.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Cooling performance tests of full coverage film cooled turbine vane and blades. Heat transfer characteristic test of thermal barrier coating.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Hiroyuki Nouse, Heat Transfer Laboratory, Aeroengine Division, (0422) 47-5911, ext. 473 (Japan).

COMPRESSOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)	Group
	U.S. NASA						
	Lewis Research Center						
126	Large Low-Speed Centrifugal Compressor Facility	99	1500	Ambient	Atmospheric inlet up to 1.18 press. ratio	Up to 2050	Unique
127	Transonic Oscillating Cascade Facility	950-ft/sec air velocity	1150	Ambient	Atmospheric inlet and exhaust	t	Unique
128	Multistage Axial Flow Compressor Facility	Ambient - 100	1500	Ambient	0.3 - 5.3 inlet	Up to 18 700	В
129	Small Multistage Compressor Facility	13	0009	Ambient 1200 outlet temp	1.1 - 1.7 inlet plenum press up to 30:1 press ratio	Up to 60 000	Ą
130	Small Centrifugal Compressor Facility	13	3000	Ambient	0.1 - 1.0 inlet	Up to 60 000	А
131	Small Single-Stage Centrifugal Compressor Facility	23	Turbine Drive	+40 - ambient	0.1 - 1.3 inlet	Up to 100 000	Ą
132	Single-Stage Axial Flow Compressor	100	3000	Ambient	0.3 – 1.0 inlet plenum press	Up to 19 600	A
133	Coaxial Jet Facility	Core: 30 Fan: 30	I	Core: 1500 Fan: 1500	3:1 press. ratio	f	Unique
134	Fan Acoustic Facility	80	7000	Ambient	Atmospheric inlet/ exhaust up to 2.5 press. ratio	Up to 20 000	Ą
		,					

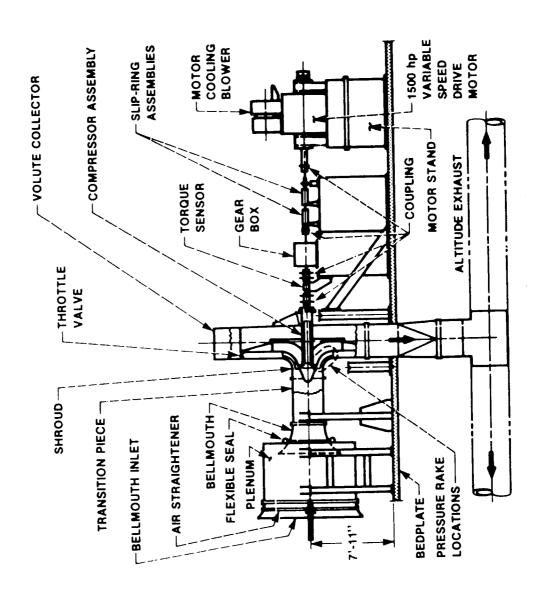
COMPRESSOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

Page Location a Number Location a Wright		- T					
U.S. II	Location and Facility Description	(lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	(atm. max)	(mdr)	Group
U.S. II	Q						
U.S. 11	Wright Aeronautical Labs						
U.S.11	Compressor Test Facility	09	1	Ambient	1	6000 - 21 500	M
U.S. II	Compressor Research Facility	200	30 000	Ambient	1	2000 - 3000	ט
	U.S. INDUSTRY						
137	Garrett Turbine Engine Company						
138	C-226 Compressor/Fan Test Facility	30	000; 0009	Atmospheric inlet; 20 exhaust	Atmospheric	85 000; 21 000	Ą
139	C-114, C-113 Compressor Test Facility	30	600; 6000	Atmospheric inlet; 20 exhaust	Atmospheric	85 000; 21 000	ď
	Site A Fan Test Facility	180	8000	Atmospheric	7	11 000 - 21 000	Ą
	General Electric						
139	Full-Scale Compressor Test/Large Fan Test Facility (FSCT/LFTF)	1700 fan/400 compressor	48 000	-70 - ambient	Atmospheric	4000 - 15 000	บ
<u></u>	Pratt & Whitney						
140	B33A Stand	I	0009	Ambient	Atmospheric	26 000	Ą
141	X-204 Test Stand	210; 400	21 600 max	-50 - +220	22.5"; 40" HgA	7200 - 15 000	മ
142	X-211 Test Stand	550	40 000	Ambient - 25(Ambient - 250 Atmospheric	5000 - 10 989	ပ
	Telydyne CAE				,		~
143	3500 hp Compressor Test Stand	22	3500	-60 - +110	1.5	000 65	¢

COMPRESSOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)	Group
	U.S. INDUSTRY						
144	1400-1 and 1400-2 Compressor Test Stands	22	1200; 420	-65 - +235	1.5	42 000; 70 000	Ą
	Westinghouse Combustion Turbine Systems						
145	Combustion Turbine Development Center		25 000			12 000 - 4100	Ф
	U.S. UNIVERSITY						
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology						
146	Blowdown Compressor Facility	100 scaled	ı	212 (max)	1	22 000	Ą
	JAPAN						
	National Aerospace Laboratory						
147	Fan/Compressor/Turbine Facility	ı	2160	Ambient	Ambient	15 500	А
148	Large-Scale Aeroengine Compressor Facility	310	18 000	Ambient	7	13 000	æ

LOW-SPEED CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSOR



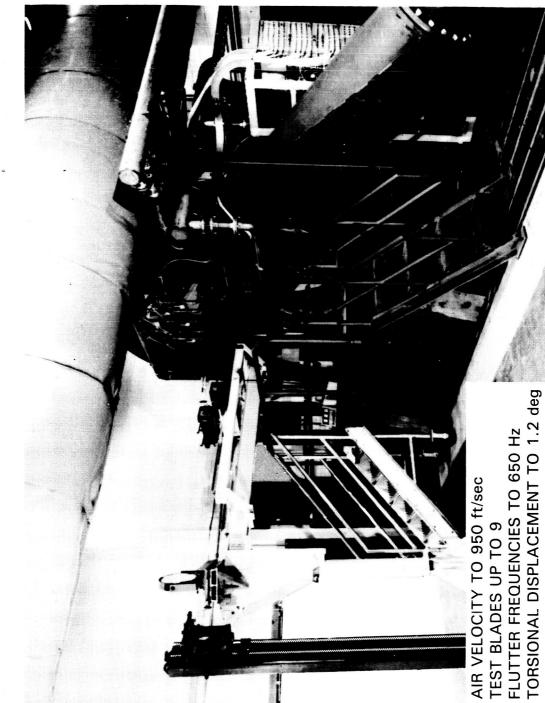
NASA-Lewis	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	T RESEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE FACILITIES	
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 60 (single stage) (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 66 (lb/sec)	None	
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1986	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric inlet up (atm. max.) to 1.18 pressure ratio		
Large Low-Speed	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4.2M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)		
Centrifugal Compressor	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational in 1986	SPEED RANGE: Up to 2050 (rpm)		
racuity		POWER LEVEL: 1500 (hp)		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility will provide the capability for detail examination in large scale of the internal aerodynamic performance instrumentation and a laser anemometry system capability will exist. In addition, approximately 300 channels for onboard rotor pressure and of a centrifugal compressor stage. Extensive aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus high-response blade-mounted temperature data acquisition will be incorporated. DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Initial Programs: Fundamental experiments and code verification.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Upgrading variable frequency control system (planned C of F 86 Project).

TRANSONIC OSCILLATING CASCADE WIND TUNNEL



NASA—Lewis	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	AT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 4 (blade length) (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 950 ft/sec air velocity (lb/sec)	None
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric inlet (atm. max.) and exhaust	
Transonic	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1.5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Oscillating Cascade Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 100 (hp)	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for testing up to nine airfoils at flow velocities up to 950 feet per second. Flutter frequencies up to 650 Hz with 1.2° torsional displacement can be accommodated. Extensive aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus laser anemometry and holographic data acquisition capability exist.

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Subsonic/transonic stall flutter research.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

MULTISTAGE COMPRESSOR FACILITY



DRIVE MOTOR = 15000 HP
WEIGHT FLOWS TO 100 lb/sec
ROTATIVE SPEED TO 18700 RPM
PLENUM PRESSURE RANGE 5 TO 50 psia
COLLECTOR PRESSURE RANGE 14 TO 3 psia

	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	RESEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
NASA-Lewis Research Center, Hampton VA	COMPONENT SIZE: 20 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: Ambient - 100 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970	PRESSURE LEVEL: 0.3 – 3.3 inlet (atm. max.)	
Multistage	REPLACEMENT COST: \$5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Axial Flow Compressor	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: Up to 18 700 (rpm)	
r acuity	i siiit per uay	POWER LEVEL: 1500 (hp)	

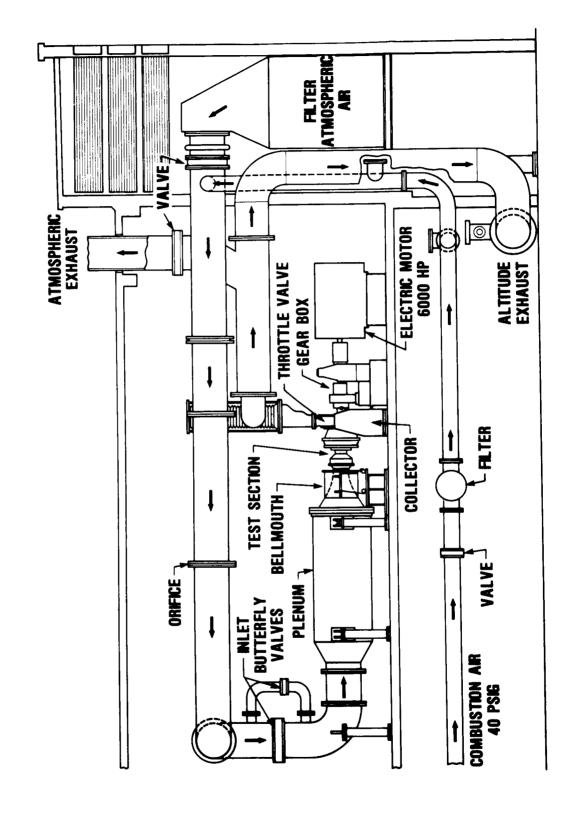
time compressor test programs can be accommodated by the use of a fast-acting throttle valve, which controls the compressor airflow while maincompressors. Actual testing conditions simulate environment typical in today's modern aircraft gas turbine engines. Both steady-state and realtaining constant rotational speed. Extensive aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus laser anemometry system capa-TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for examining the detailed aerodynamic performance of multistage axial flow

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Flutter/mistuning research and high-speed verification experiments.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Upgrading variable frequency control system and adding refrigerated air capability (planned C of F 86 projects). Upgrading control system for real-time data acquisition needed for stall recovery research.

SMALL MULTISTAGE COMPRESSOR FACILITY



	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	r research facilities	COMPARABLE
NASA—Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 8 inlet rotor dia for (in) axial or centrifugal compressors	MAX. FLOW RATE: 13 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1988	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1.1 – 1.7 inlet plenum (atm. max.) Up to 30:1 press ratio	
Small Multistage	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.2M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -70 to Ambient (°F) 1200 max outlet temp	
Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: Up to 60 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 6000 (hp)	

gas turbine aircraft engines. Extensive aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus high-response blade-mounted instrumencentrifugal compressor stages, either separately or in multistage configurations. Testing conditions simulate conditions typical in today's modern TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility will provide the capability for studying the detailed aerodynamic performance of small-size axial and tation and a laser anemometry system capability will exist.

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Facility under construction. Planned for small engine compressor component research.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

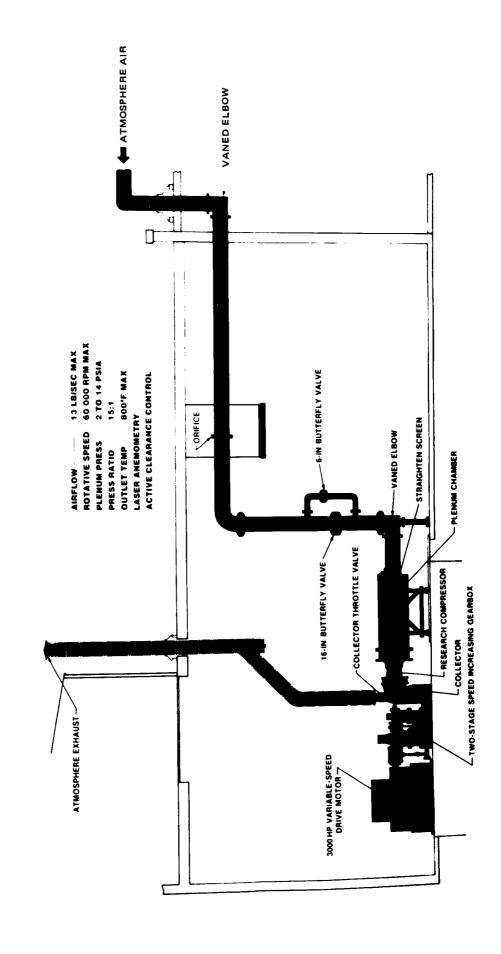
NACA 1	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	T RESEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 20 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 13 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1 – 1.0 inlet plenum (atm. max.)	
Small Contribucal	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Compressor Facilities	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: Up to 60 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 3000 (hp)	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for studying the aerodynamic performance of centrifugal compressor stages. Extensive aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus high-response blade-mounted instrumentation and a laser anemometry system capability exist. DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Component technology (scaling studies) and high-speed verification experiments.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Upgrading variable frequency control system and adding refrigerated air capability.

SMALL SINGLE-STAGE CENTIFUGAL COMPRESSOR FACILITY



NASA-Lewis	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	T RESEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 6 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 2 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970	PRESSURE LEVEL: 0.1 – 1.3 inlet (atm. max.)	
Small Single-	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Stage Centrifugal Compressor	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive	SPEED RANGE: Up to 100 000 (rpm)	
гасшту		POWER LEVEL: Turbine drive (hp)	
	Centrifugal Compressor Rotor		

stages. Extensive aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus high-response blade-mounted instrumentation capability TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for studying the aerodynamic performance of small centrifugal compressor

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

SINGLE-STAGE AXIAL COMPRESSOR FACILITY



DRIVE MOTOR 3000 hp WEIGHT FLOWS TO 100 lbs/sec ROTATIVE SPEED TO 19600 rpm PLENUM PRESSURE RANGE 5 TO 15 psia COLLECTOR PRESSURE RANGE 14 TO 3 psia

	COMPRESSOR COMPON	ESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITIES	COMPARABLE
NASA-Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 20 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 100 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970	PRESSURE LEVEL: 0.3 – 1.0 inlet plenum (atm. max.) press	
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Axial Flow	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: Up to 19 600 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 3000 (hp)	

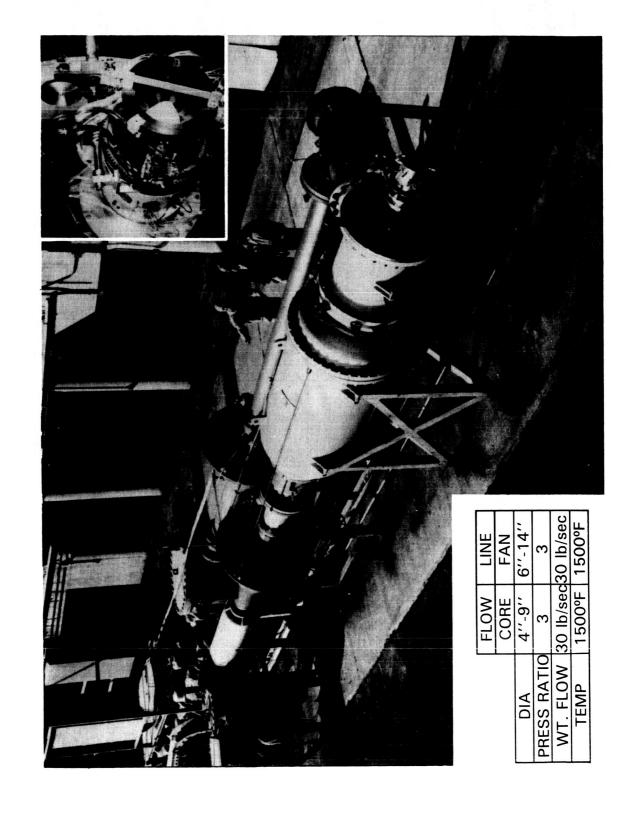
TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for examining the detailed aerodynamic performance of single-stage axial-flow instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus high-response blade-mounted instrumentation and a laser anemometry system capability compressors. Actual testing conditions simulate environment typical in today's modern gas turbine aircraft engines. Extensive aerodynamic

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: High-speed verification experiments using laser anemometry.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Upgrading variable frequency control system and expansion of control room for data acquisition and analysis.

COAXIAL JET EXCITATION FACILITY



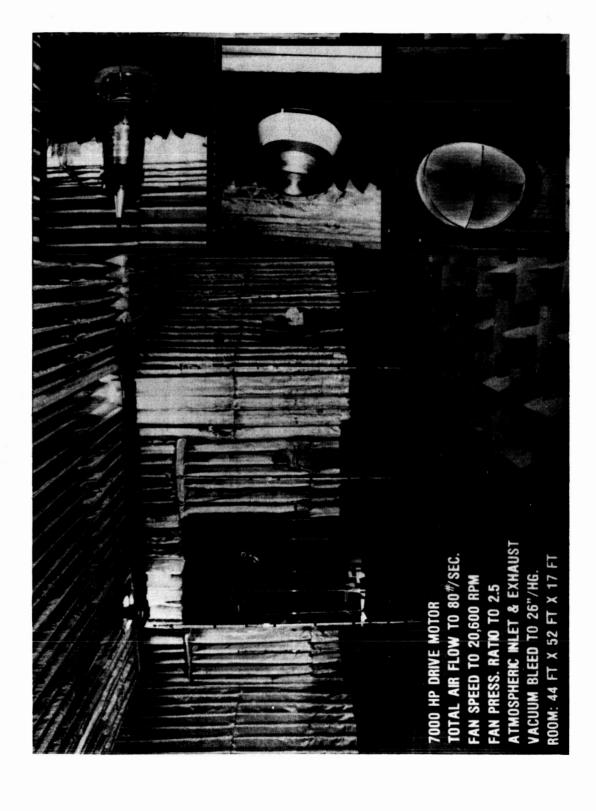
NASA-Lewis	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Kesearch Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: Core nozzle: $4-9$ (in) Fan nozzle: $6-14$	MAX. FLOW RATE: Core: 30 (1b/sec) Fan: 30	Most major engine
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1971/1977	PRESSURE LEVEL: 3:1 pressure ratio (atm. max.)	companies nave comparable facilities.
Coaxial Jet	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1.3M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Core: 1500 max (°F)	
racuity	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	1	
		POWER LEVEL: (hp)	-

configurations such as forced-mixing co-annular exhaust nozzles. Jet plume pressure and temperature survey, near-field and far-field noise, and TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability for studying the internal and external characteristics of coaxial exhaust jet hot-wire anemometry data acquisition capability exist. DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Unsteady aerodynamics surveys and acoustic excitation of exhaust jets.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Environmental enclosure planned to improve data acquisition.

FAN ACOUSTIC FACILITY



	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 20 dia single-stage (in) plus inlet or exhaust	MAX. FLOW RATE: 80 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1975	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric inlet/(atm. max.) exhaust up to 2.5 pressure ratio	
Fan Acoustic	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.3M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive	SPEED RANGE: Up to 20 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 7000 (hp)	
	Facility incorporates a 44 ft x 52 ft x 17 ft anechoic chamber with a cutoff frequency of 200 Hz.	oic chamber with a cutoff frequency of 200 Hz.	

fan installations representative of today's modern high bypass ratio turbofan aircraft engine. Extensive acoustic instrumentation exists to measure both the nearfield and farfield noise in an anechoic environment. Limited aerodynamic instrumentation (i.e., pressure and temperature) plus hot TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability to examine the acoustic signature, both front and rear quadrants, of single stage wire anemometry capabilities also exist.

DATA ACQUISITION: Research data are recorded by means of a control data system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 computer for control room display and post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

יישיייה מסמ	COMPRESSOR COMPONE	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Aero Propulsion Laboratory	COMPONENT SIZE: (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 60 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1 (atm. max.)	
Compressor	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
ו כפר ז מכחורא	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 6000 – 21 500 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: (hp)	
	Facility operates as closed- or open-loop system. Drive: Electric, speed control through eddy current coupling.	ent coupling.	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: The facility is currently equipped with an axial compressor test rig capable of handling from 1 to 3 stages of 12 to 18 inches in diameter.

pressure, and 10 channels of dynamic strain are currently available in addition to facility health-monitoring instrumentation. Data are processed DATA ACQUISITION: 160 channels of pressure at 0-50 psia, 120 channels of chromel-constantan thermocouple, 10 channels of dynamic on-line with a MODCOMP computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Studies of interactions between close-coupled transonic blade rows.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur J. Wennerstrom, Technology Branch, (513) 255-7163 or AV 785-7163.

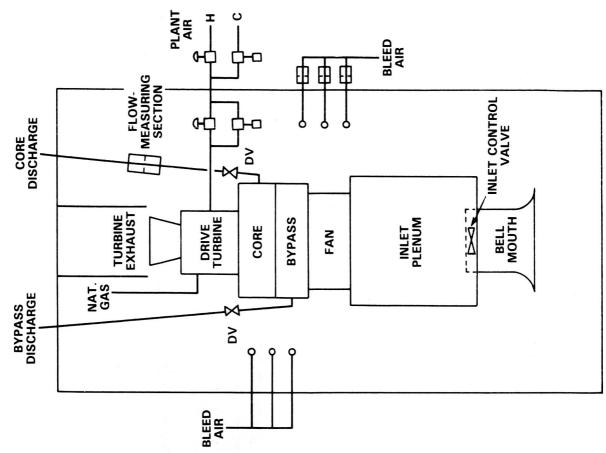
	COMPRESSOR COMPONE	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Aero Propulsion Laboratory	COMPONENT SIZE: 10 dia (ft)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 500 (lb/sec)	Group C
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1981	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1 (atm. max.)	
Compressor	REPLACEMENT COST: \$6M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient	
Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 2000 – 3000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 30 000 (hp)	

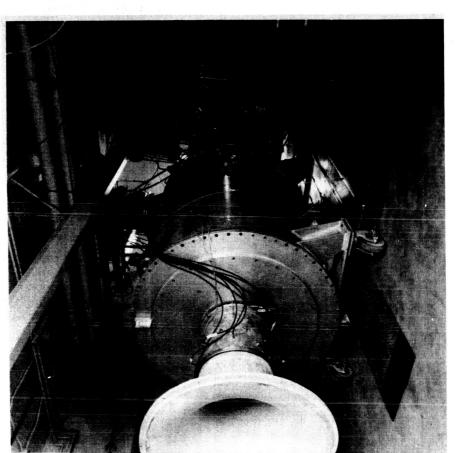
pressor performance maps and to investigate aerodynamic/mechanical interaction. Facility consists of a test tank which runs at ambient tem-TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility can handle most core compressors and some fans from operational engines to obtain updated comperatures with a rear drive. Synchronous electric motors are used as prime mover, resulting in precise speed control and stability. DATA ACQUISITION: This facility is computer-controlled to process up to 1000 channels of digital and analog information on real-time, batch, and post-processing basis. Calculated digital data are displayed, and 150 channels of analog data can be monitored and analyzed during testing.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Facility checkout is nearing completion. This will be followed by an aerodynamic and aeromechanical mapping of a new research compressor and an aerodynamic mapping (including post-stall) or an operational case compressor.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: No major planned improvements at this time.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Francis R. Ostdiek, Director, Compressor Research Facility, (513) 255-6802 or AV 785-6802.





Carrett Turbine	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	NT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Engine Company, Phoenix, AZ	COMPONENT SIZE: 30 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 30 (lb/sec)	FACILITIES Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983 continually upgraded	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric inlet (atm. max.) 20 exhaust	
C-226 Compressor/Fan	\$11M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Atmospheric (°F)	
Test Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: 85 000; 21 000	
	l to 2 shifts per day	(rpm) POWER LEVEL: 600; 6000 (hp)	
	Compressor or fan aerodynamics		

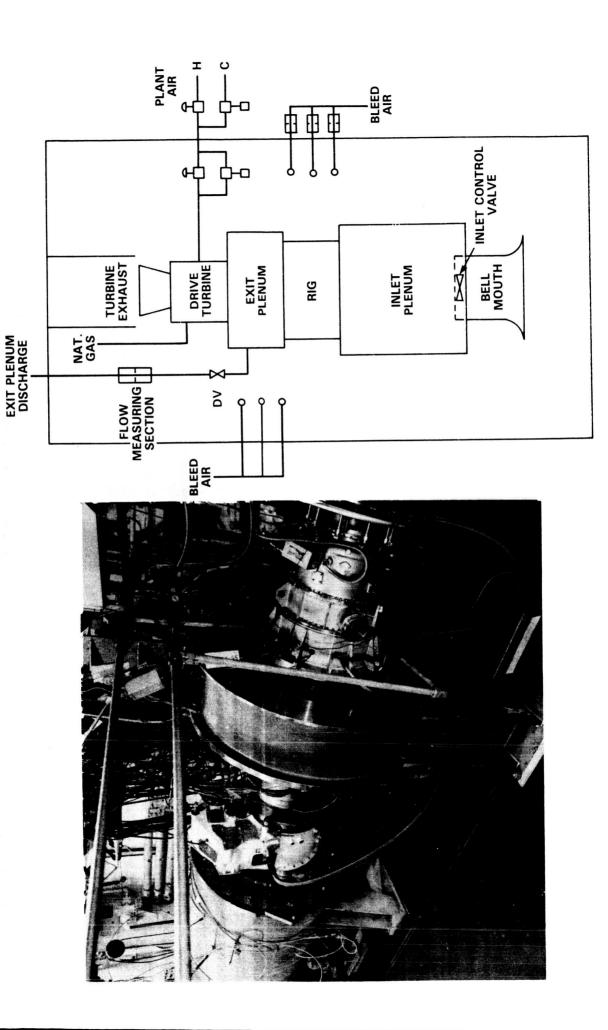
TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of testing fans and compressors for research development and product improvement. Capabilities include measurement of bleed flows, dynamic and steady-state strain, rotating pressure and temperature, and axial and radial clearances, plus standard aerodynamic measurements. The system is open-loop and powered by gas turbines fueled with natural gas. Discharge plenum provides facilities for controlling and measuring both fan and core engine flows.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded by computer via the central data acquisition system. "On-line" performance calculations are provided at the test cell on CRT.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Full-scale and scaled fan programs.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continual update.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Olive, Engineering Laboratory, (602) 231-4913.



Garrett Turbine	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	IT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Engine Company, Phoenix, AZ	COMPONENT SIZE: 30 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 30 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1955 continually upgraded	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric inlet (atm. max.) 20 exhaust	
C-114. C-113	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Atmospheric (°F)	
Compressor Test Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 - 2 shifts ner day	SPEED RANGE: 85 000; 21 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 600; 6000 (hp)	
	Two compressor test facilities allow parallel activities of setup and testing, and allow choice of drive turbine operating envelopes	vities of setup and testing, and allow choice	

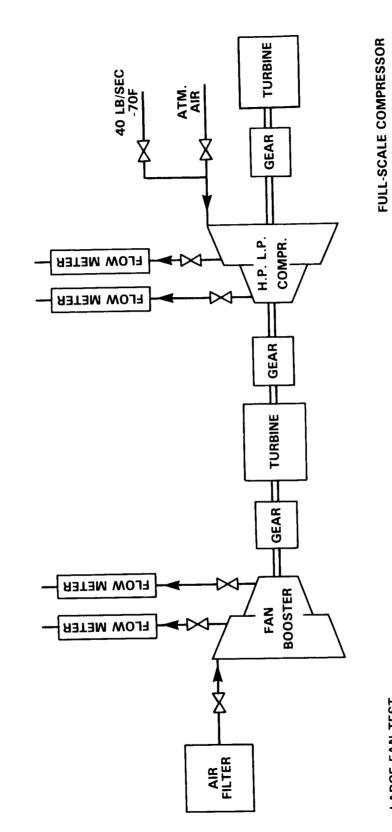
axial and radial clearances, plus standard aerodynamic measurements. The system is open-loop and is powered by gas turbines fueled with natural product improvement. Capabilities include measurement of bleed flows, dynamic and steady-state strain, rotating pressure and temperature, and TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of testing axial and centrifugal compressors for research, development, and

DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded by computer via the central data acquisition system. "On-line" performance calculations are provided at the test cell on CRT.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Full-scale development and research compressor programs.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continual update.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Olive, Engineering Laboratory, (602) 231-4913.



LARGE FAN TEST FACILITY (LFTF) SCHEMATIC

TEST FACILITY (FSCT)

SCHEMATIC

 General Electric	COMPRESSOR COMPONE	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Company, Lynn, MA	COMPONENT SIZE: FSCT: 10 dia inlet (in) LFTF: 15 dia inlet	MAX. FLOW RATE: 1700 fan/ (lb/sec) 400 compressor	Group C
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1949/1964	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric (atm. max.)	
Full Scale	REPLACEMENT COST: \$25M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -70 to ambient (°F)	
Compressor Test/ Large Fan Test	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 4000 – 15 000 (rpm)	
Facility		POWER LEVEL: 48 000 (hp)	
FSCT/LFTF			

TESTING CAPABILITIES: The original FSCT was designed to test a compressor rated at 300-lb/sec corrected flow and design pressure ratio of testing in the FSCT. All compressor tests are now open cycle, so that very high discharge air temperature can be cooled by water evaporation. 10, at a wide range of inlet pressure and temperature, using a 33 000 hp variable speed steam turbine drive. A compressor bypass low exhaust system was added in 1954. Ten years later, the large fan test facility was installed at the other end of the steam turbine drive, an additional 15 000 hp steam turbine was installed at the inlet end of the FSCT, enabling the LFTF to operate at 48 000 hp, and dual rotor compressor

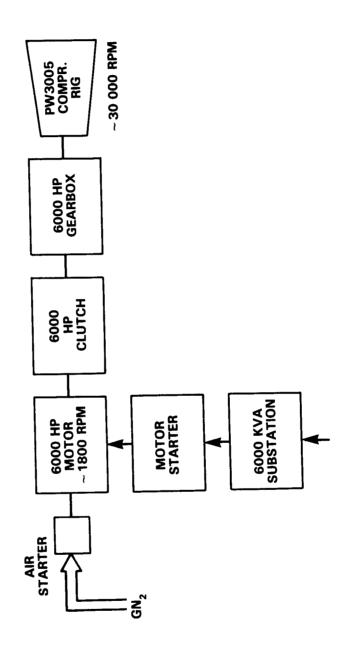
Total Channels	1630	1150
		70
Dynamic/Stress	250	250
Temp	350	350
Press	096	480
Facility	FSCT	LFTF
DATA ACQUISITION:		

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Testing advanced engine fans and compressors.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: K. A. Moser, 1-29 K3, General Electric Company, 1000 Western Avenue, Lynn, MA 01910, (617) 594-4664.

B33A DRIVE SYSTEM FOR PW-3005 COMPRESSOR



	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Fratt & Whitney Aircraft, Government	COMPONENT SIZE: 48 dia max. (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: (lb/sec)	Group A
Products Division	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1982/1984	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric (atm. max.)	
Compressor	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
B33A Stand	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 26 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 6000 (hp)	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of testing compressors at up to 26 000 rpm and 6000 hp. Both altitude and sea level inlet pressures can be provided. The drive consists of a 6000 hp electric motor driving a speed-increasing gearbox through a variable speed magnetic clutch. Facility features include a variable restriction inlet duct, computer-controlled compressor discharge valves, a programmable compressor vane angle control system, and various lubrication and cooling systems. DATA ACQUISITION: Data acquisition is provided by a Neff Model 620 system controlled by a DEC PDP 11/60 computer. The system is used for on-line data acquisition, health monitor display, and display of rig performance calculations. Graphics plots of transient data are available within a few minutes of data acquisition. The system has the following measurement capabilities:

- 282 Scanivalve pressures - 145 temperatures

- 176 individual pressures

- 8 speed and flow channels

36 Kulite high-response pressures – 28 miscellaneous

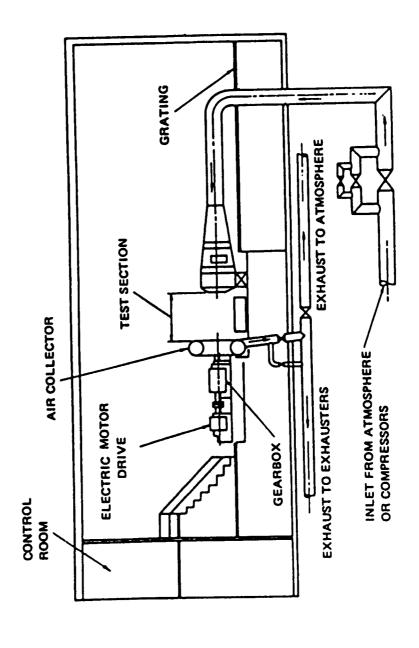
In addition to digital recording, there is a separate 72-channel analog recording and monitoring system for use with strain gage, dynamic pressures, vibrations, and other measurements.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Compressor development.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Donald C. Craig, Superintendent of Test Operations, Mail Stop 724-02, (305) 840-1135.

X-204 TEST STAND WILLGOOS LABORATORY



United	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Technologies	COMPONENT SIZE: Bedplate 22'L x 9'W (in) Centerline $7' - 5''$	MAX. FLOW RATE: 210/400 (lb/sec)	
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1950	PRESSURE LEVEL: 22.5"/40" HgA (atm. max.)	
X-204 Test Stand	REPLACEMENT COST: \$12M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -50 - +220 (°F)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 7200 – 15 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 21 600 max (hp)	
	Full-scale fan/compressor development		Group B

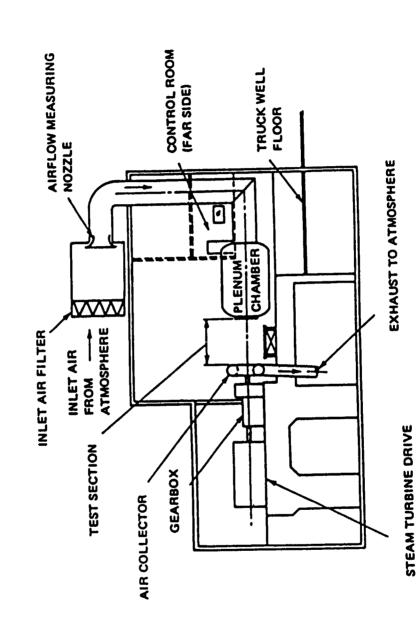
turbine compressors or any other miscellaneous component requiring a large external source of rotational power. Components can be tested at TESTING CAPABILITIES: The X-204 stand is an electric-motor-driven component stand designed for development testing of full-scale gas simulated altitude or sea level conditions. DATA ACQUISITION: Test data are automatically transmitted to the Sigma 8 computer located in the Engineering Building. Computed data are returned within 3 minutes and displayed on an alphanumeric scope. A total of 1000 channels is available, 575 pressures, 359 temperatures, and 66 miscellaneous. Wiring also is provided to an outside terminal for up to 4 strain gage vanes (tape recording)

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Full-scale fan/compressor component research and development.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, CT, (203) 565-2091.

X-211 TEST STAND WILLGOOS LABORATORY



L:-11	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Omted Technologies	COMPONENT SIZE: Bedplate $8'-10~W~x$ (in) $33'-6"L$, Centerline $7'-0"$	MAX. FLOW RATE: 550 (lb/sec)	Group C
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1957	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric (atm. max.)	
X-211 Test Stand	REPLACEMENT COST: \$12M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient – 250 (°F)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: 500 – 10 989 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 40 000 (hp)	
	Steam turbine rated at 40 000 hp at 2335 to 3600 rpm	00 rpm	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: The X-211 stand is a turbine-driven component stand designed to develop full-scale gas turbine compressors or any miscellaneous component requiring a large external source of rotational power.

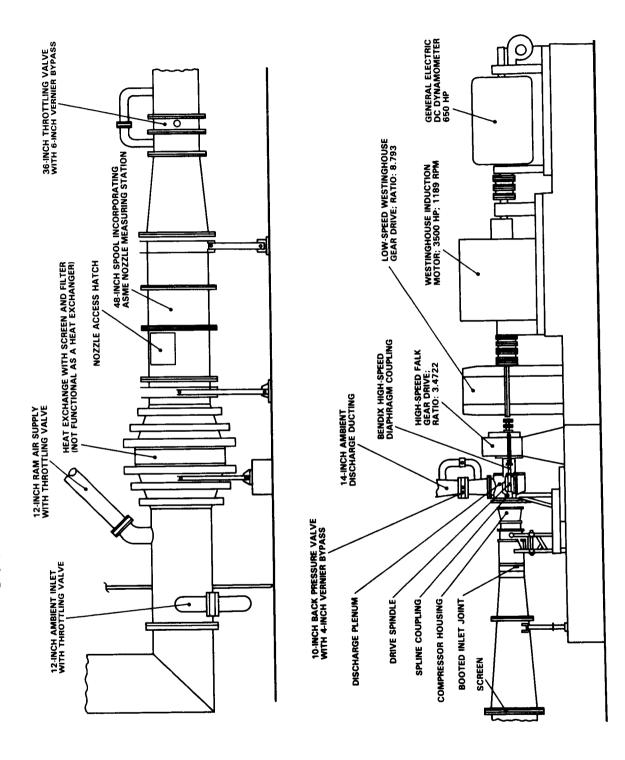
DATA ACQUISITION: Test data are automatically transmitted to the Sigma 8 computer located in the Engineering Building. Computed data are returned to the stand within 3 minutes and displayed on an alphanumeric scope. A total of 1000 data channels is available, 634 pressures, 360 temperatures, and 6 frequency channels. Strain gage vane connections are available.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Full-scale fan/compressor component research and development.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, CT. (203) 565-2091.

3500 HP COMPRESSOR TEST STAND



TAC STATE	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
i eledyne CAE	COMPONENT SIZE: 18 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 22 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1941/1970	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1.5 (atm. max.)	
3500 hp Compressor	REPLACEMENT COST: Part of a \$40M test center	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -60 - +110	
Test Stand	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 5 days per week	SPEED RANGE: 39 000 (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: 3500 (hp)	
	Multistaged axial and centrifugal compressors and fans	id fans	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: The 3500 hp compressor test stand provides the capability for performance and structural testing of fans, centrifugal and multistage axial compressors, and combinations thereof up to a maximum of 3500 hp and 39 000 rpm. This is accomplished by changes in plenums, ducting, and gear sets as applicable. Inlet flows up to 60 lb/sec for fan testing can be accommodated with unconditioned air. DATA ACQUISITION: Generally, 256 data channels are available. Data are processed by a Perkin Elmer 7/32 or 3210 computer. The results are displayed on a CRT and decwriter at the test site and are also stored on disc for more thorough post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Performance evaluation of high-pressure ratio compressors and Vortex-controlled diffusers.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: A 50 000 rpm gear set and increased inlet air heating capacity are being considered.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT

Telvdyne CAE	COMPRESSOR COMPON	ESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
	COMPONENT SIZE: 10 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 22 (ib/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1941/1965	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1.5 (atm. max.)	
1400-1 and 1400-2	REPLACEMENT COST: Part of a \$40M test center	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -65 - +235 (°F)	
Compressor Test Stands	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: 42 000; 70 000 (rpm)	
	1 Silli per day 3 days per week	POWER LEVEL: 1200; 420 (hp)	
	Multistaged axial and centrifugal compressor and fans	fans	

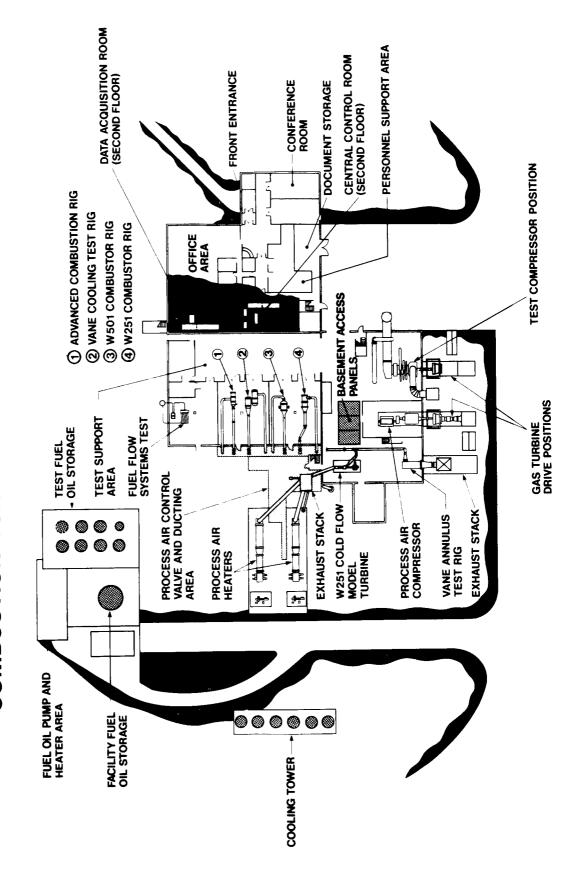
environmental system to provide complete control of compressor inlet and exit conditions. Each test rig has its own control panel and data acqui-1200 hp in No. 1, and 42 000 rpm at 1200 hp/70 000 rpm at 420 hp in No. 2. Inlet air and the compressor exhaust are connected to the facility TESTING CAPABILITIES: The 1400 hp No.1 and No. 2 compressor test stands provide the capability for testing small centrifugal and multistage axial compressors and fans in two separate test areas, each employing a 700 hp electric dynamometer. The dynamometers are located so that their shafts can be interconnected to produce up to 1400 hp in either test area. Currently available gear sets will provide 44 000 rpm at sition instrumentation. DATA ACQUISITION: Generally, 128 (expandable to 256) data channels are available. Data are processed by a Perkin Elmer 7/32 or 3210 computer. The results are displayed on a CRT and decwriter at the test site and are also stored on disc for more thorough post-test analysis

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Performance evaluation of sweptback centrifugal compressors and high through flow fans.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

COMBUSTION TURBINE DEVELOPMENT CENTER



Westinghouse	COMPRESSOR COMPON	ESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Combustion Turbine Systems Division,	COMPONENT SIZE: Limited by power (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: (ib/sec)	Group B
ille, PA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	PRESSURE LEVEL: (atm. max.)	
Combustion	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: (°F)	
Development Center	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Not operational	SPEED RANGE: (rpm) 1200 – 4100	
		POWER LEVEL: 25 000	
	Multistage fan or compressor components		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of testing a large multistage compressor, fan, or similar component. Equipment in place includes the drive power turbine, supporting structure, and lube system. Inlet air coolers are available.

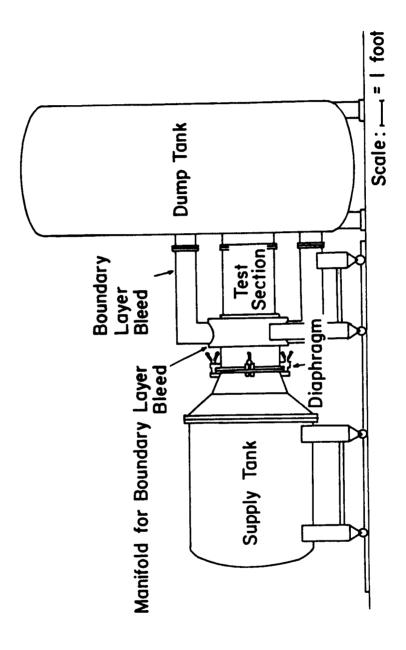
DATA ACQUISITION: Data are acquired, processed, recorded, and displayed by digital/analog system, including Honeywell tape recorders and Hewlett-Packard 1000F floating-point processor. Nominal system capacity is 800 channels; full data set every 6 seconds.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. D. Rambert, (215) 358-4769.

SCALE DRAWING OF BLOWDOWN COMPRESSOR FACILITY, SIZED FOR 23.25-INCH DIAMETER ROTOR



Massachusetts	COMPRESSOR COMPO	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Technology	COMPONENT SIZE: 24 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 100 scaled (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970	PRESSURE LEVEL: 1 (atm. max.)	
Blowdown	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 212 (max.)	
Compressor Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: 22 000 scaled (rpm)	
	op to a tuns per day	POWER LEVEL: (hp)	

to better than 1%) for the testing of single, high work, compressor stages. The scaled conditions listed above refer to the equivalent performance TESTING CAPABILITIES: The facility provides 40 milliseconds of steady test time (corrected speed, weight flow, and pressure ratio constant in air at standard conditions. Data are acquired with high-frequency response pressure and angle probes and fluorescent flow visualization.

DATA ACQUISITION: Direct on-line data acquisition system, 18 channels at up to 1 MHz/channel, 48 channels at up to 5 kHz/channel, 150 000 data points per test maximum.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: A. H. Epstein, Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, (617) 253-2485.

National	COMPRESSOR COMPONI	ESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE	
Aerospace Laboratory,	COMPONENT SIZE: 200 shaft center from (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: (lb/sec)	Group A	
Japan	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1963	PRESSURE LEVEL: Ambient (atm. max.)		
Fan/Compressor/	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)		
Turbine Facility 1600-kW DC	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: 15 500		
Dynamometer	to tuils per year	POWER LEVEL: 2160 (hp)		
	Fan, compressor, and turbine			

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capacity of testing fans, compressors, and turbines at a maximum speed of 15 500 rpm and a maximum absorbable/driving power of 2160/2020 hp. No air supply system for turbine testings is currently available.

DATA ACQUISITION: No exclusive system is available.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Tadao Torisaki, Director of Aeroengine Division, (0422) 47-5911 (Japan).

Ihi Mizuho	COMPRESSOR COMPC	COMPRESSOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Plant, Japan	COMPONENT SIZE: $34 \text{ dia x } 40 \text{ L}$ (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 310 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	PRESSURE LEVEL: 2 (atm. max.)	
Jarge-Scale	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	
Aero Engine Compressor	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: 13 000	
Facility	4-5 runs per month	POWER LEVEL: 18 000 (hp)	
	Full-scale single- or two-stage fan		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability of full-scale and large bypass ratio fan rotating test at a maximum pressure ratio of 3 atm. It is capable of testing compressors up to 18 000 hp with maximum speed of 13 000 rpm.

DATA ACQUISITION: Number of input points: 380 pressure measurement points, 120 temperature measurement points.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: High-loaded, high-efficiency single-stage fan rotating test began in 1983.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: K. Murashima, Manager, Research and Development Department, (0425) 56-7241 (Japan).

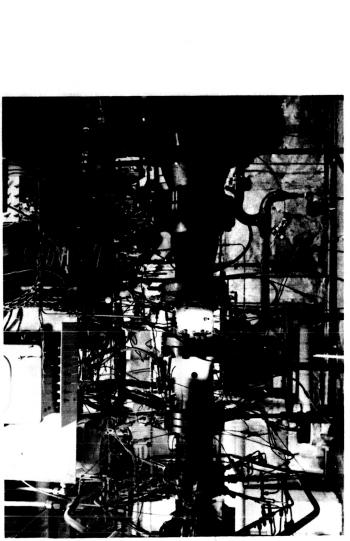
COMBUSTOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

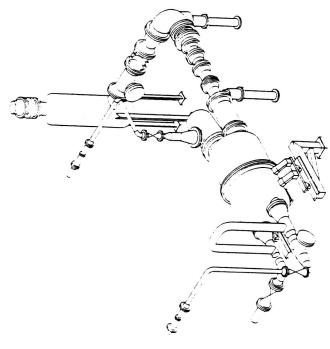
Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Max. Flow Rate (lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)	Group
	U.S. NASA						
	Lewis Research Center						
152	Low-Pressure Combustor Facilities	A: 10 B: 3	N/A N/A	1100	10 10	N/A N/A	Д
153	Medium-Pressure Combustor Facilities	20	N/A	Ambient - 1100	30	N/A	Ф
154	High-Pressure Combustor Facility (HPC)	200	N/A	Ambient – 850	20 operational 40 standby	N/A	œ
	U.S. DOD						
	Wright Aeronautical Labs						
155	Combustion Research Tunnel	4, L	N/A	Ambient	Atmospheric	N/A	А
	U.S. INDUSTRY						
	Garrett Turbine Engine Company						
156	C-100 Combustion Test Facility	18	N/A	60 - 2000	20	N/A	щ
	Pratt & Whitney						
157	High-Pressure Combustor Lab	100	N/A	450 to 1200	44.2	N/A	υ
	Southwest Research Institute						
158	Army Fuels and Lubricants Lab, Combustor Test Facility	2.5	N/A	-65 - +1500	16	N/A	В
-							

COMBUSTOR RESEARCH FACILITIES

Posse							
Number	Location and Facility Description	(lb/sec)	Max. Power (hp)	Temperature (°F)	Pressure (atm. max)	Speed (rpm)	Group
	U.S. INDUSTRY						
	Telydyne CAE						
159	Combustor Cell	4;22	N/A	-65 - +500	6; 1.7	N/A	Ą
	Westinghouse Combustion Turbine Systems						
160	Full-Scale Cylindrical Reverse Flow Rig	06	N/A	006	20	N/A	Δ
	JAPAN						
	Ihi Mizuho Plant						
161	Medium-Pressure Combustor Facility (MPC)	24	N/A	180 - 780	7	N/A	Ą
	National Aerospace Laboratory						
162	High-Pressure Annular Combustor Test Facility	30	N/A	730	6	N/A	Ą
163	High-Pressure Combustor Test Facility	8.8	N/A	Ambient - 850	20	N/A	Ö

LOW-PRESSURE COMBUSTOR FACILITIES





NASA—I.ewis	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: A: 8 (in) B: 4	MAX. FLOW RATE: A: 10 (ib/sec) B: 3	
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1974	PRESSURE LEVEL: A: 10 (atm. max.) B: 10	
Low-Pressure	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: A: 1100 (°F) B: 1800	
Combustor	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive	D RANGE: A: N	
r acultues		POWER LEVEL: A: N/A	
		(hp) B: N/A	
	Two test cell positions in CRL-11		

combustor phenomena. Inlet air flows of up to 10 lb/sec at pressures up to 10 atm at realistic inlet temperatures are available. Fixed and rotating TESTING CAPABILITIES: These facilities are utilized for testing can-type combustors, sector combustors, or fundamental flame tubes to study exhaust sampling systems are available with on-line gas analysis capability. Pressure, temperature, air, and fuel flows are measured (<400 data channels available).

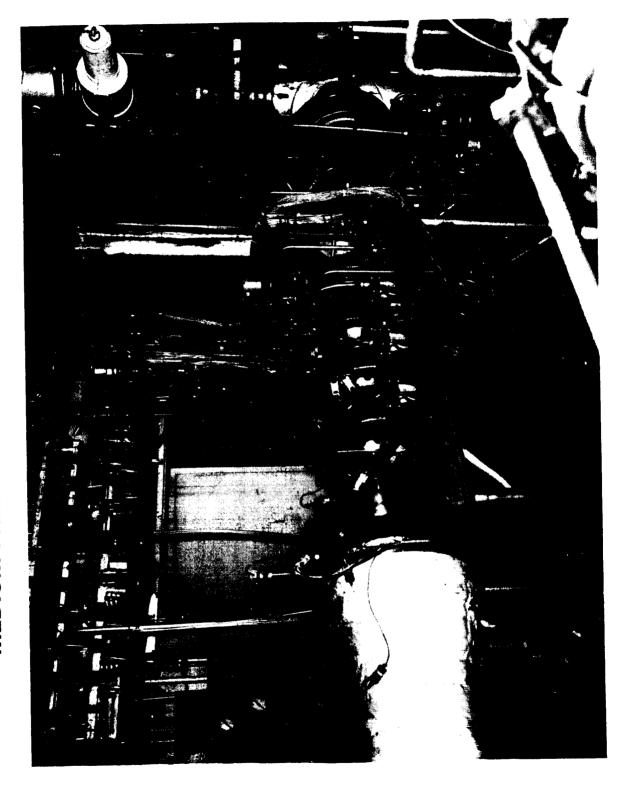
DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central data collector system (ESCORT II) and can be processed on the IBM 370 central computer for control room display or for post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.

MEDIUM-PRESSURE COMBUSTOR FACILITIES



NASA 1 cmis	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Cleveland, OH	COMPONENT SIZE: 18 dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 20 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1971/1980	PRESSURE LEVEL: 30 (atm. max.)	
Medium-Pressure	REPLACEMENT COST: \$7M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient - 1100 (°F)	
Combustor Facilities	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 – 3 runs per week	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
	l shift per day	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Full annular can-type and section combustors		

provided by means of direct connection to a central air system with 30 atm pressure capability. Inlet air is preheated to 1100°F by means of non-TESTING CAPABILITIES: These facilities are capable of testing various combustor types. Simulated engine conditions for research testing are vitiating heat exchangers. Pressures and temperature measurements are made with fixed and rotating probes, and on-line exhaust gas analysis is provided (380 temperature channels, 80 pressure channels, 6 high-response pressure channels, plus 24 fuel and airflow rate channels).

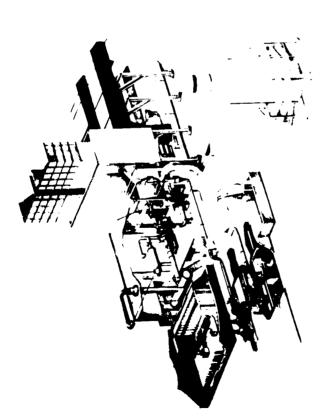
DATA ACQUISITION: Research data points are recorded by means of a central data collector system (ESCORT II) and are processed on the IBM 370 central computer for control room display or post-test analysis.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Fuel vaporization studies, high-temperature-rise combustor for studies, and ceramic matrix liner studies.

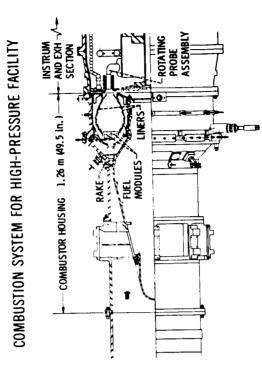
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.

HIGH-PRESSURE COMBUSTION FACILITY

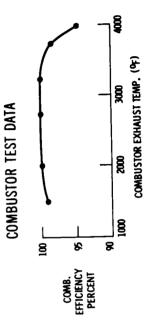


PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF HIGH-PRESSURE FACILITY



COMBUSTOR OPERATING CONDITIONS

EXHAUST	70 - 560 1500 - 4000 25 - 192
NUET	75 - 600 psia 100 - 1150 ⁰ F 25 - 180 lb/sec



Research Center, Component Size: 20 d (in) Cleveland, OH DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	SIZE: 20 dia x 30 L	MAX. FLOW RATE: 200 (lb/sec)	LACILITES
DATE BUILT/L	1		Group B
		PRESSURE LEVEL: 20 operational (atm. max.) (40 standby)	
High-Pressure	Т COST: \$15М	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient – 850 (°F)	
()	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
Full annular combustor	nbustor		

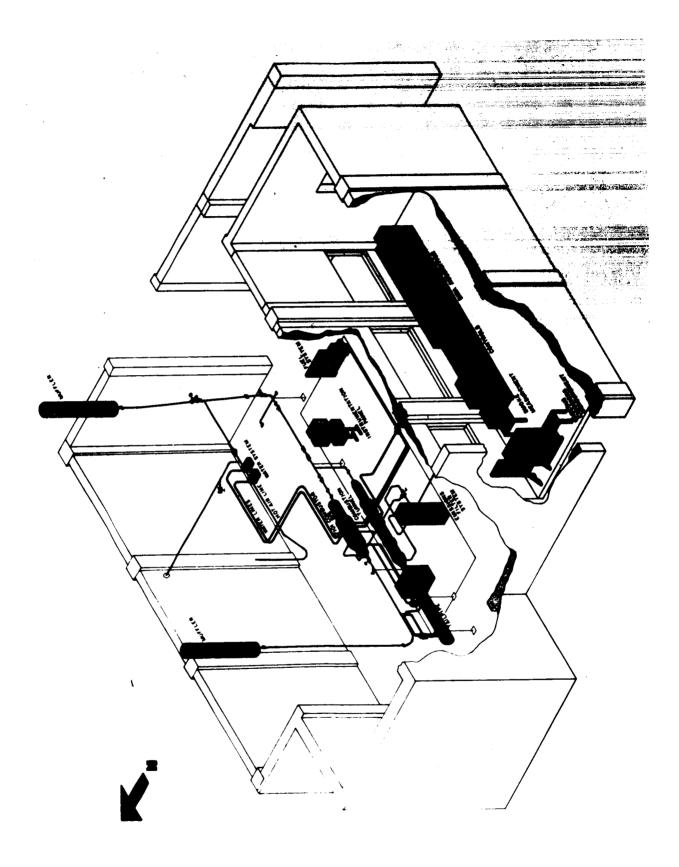
facility control and research data acquisition is achieved by means of five dedicated PDP-11 minicomputers that afford precise setting of operating TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability of eventually testing full annular combustors at a maximum pressure level of 40 atm., an inlet temperature of 1150°F, and a flow rate of 187 lb/sec. Operation is currently limited to the lower values shown above. Fully automated condition and data replication.

DATA ACQUISITION: Full annular exhaust rotating rake system, 340 total data channels, fully automated data acquisition, data recording by means of central data collector (ESCORT II), data processing by means of central IBM 370 computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: David Bowditch, Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6123, FTS 8-294-6123; Lawrence E. Macioce, Deputy Chief, Aeropropulsion Facilities & Experiments Div., (216) 433-4000, ext. 6884, FTS 8-294-6884.



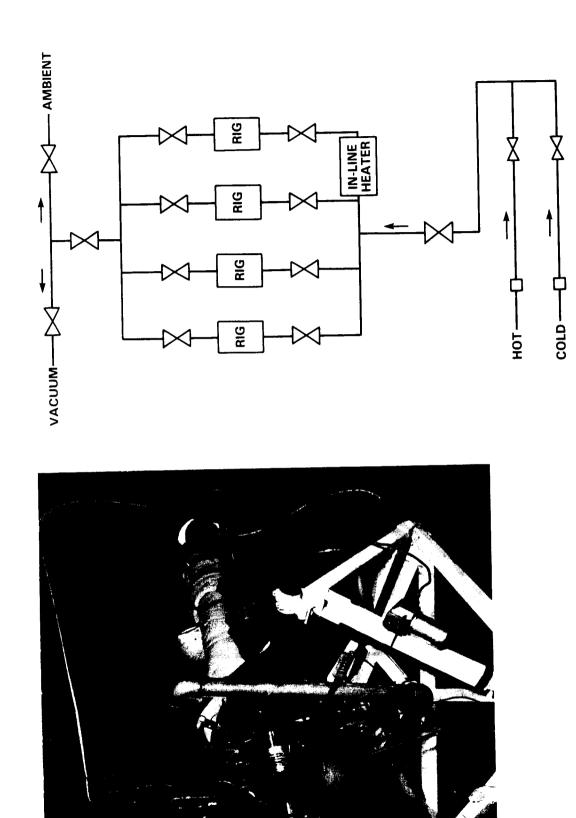
י מיצדי מ	COMBUSTOR COMPONEN	FOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
DOD—AFWAL Aero Propulsion Laboratory	COMPONENT SIZE: 10 dia x 48 L (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 7½ (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1979/1984	PRESSURE LEVEL: Atmospheric (atm. max.)	
Combustion	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient (°F)	_
researcii i uiiilei	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 – 2 runs per week	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
	l shift per day	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	

pressure. Quartz windows provide optical access downstream of the combustor, allowing the use of a wide range of optical diagnostics as well as TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability for testing experimental combustors at flow rates up to 7-1/2 lb/sec at 1 atmosphere conventional intrusive probes. A dedicated computer allows rapid data acquisition. DATA ACQUISITION: Gas sampling and thermocouple probes are available as well as 2-D laser Doppler anemometer and a coherent anti-Stokes Raman spectrometer. These are controlled by a dedicated MODCOMP classic computer. High-speed cine photography can also be used to obtain visual recordings of the combustion zone.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: A bluff-body coaxial jet combustor is being tested. Flow-field measurements of temperatures, velocities, and specie concentrations are being made.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Provide inlet air temperatures up to 800°F, pressures to 4 atm, and flow rates up to 30 lb/sec.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT



oritoria.	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Engine Company, Phoenix, AZ	COMPONENT SIZE: 60 dia x 84 L (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 18 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1957 continually upgraded	PRESSURE LEVEL: 20 (atm. max.)	
C-100 Combustion Test	50	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 60 to 2000	
Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: N/A	
	3 shifts per day	(rpm)	
		(hp)	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility provides the capability of research, development, and product improvement testing. Capabilities include testing for pattern factor, pressure losses, lean stability, ignition parameters (sea level to altitude), bleed flow effects, emissions analysis, and cyclic testing of high-temperature components. Gaseous and liquid fuels are available.

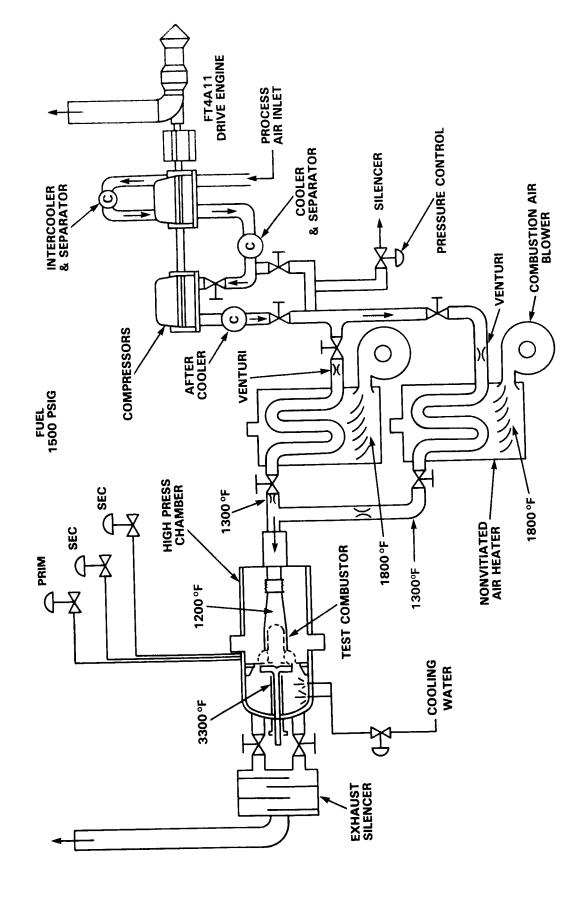
DATA ACQUISITION: Data are recorded by computer via the central data acquisition system. "On-line" performance calculations are provided at the test cell on CRT

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Development and research programs.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continual update.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert L. Olive, Engineering Laboratory, (602) 231-4913.

HIGH-PRESSURE COMBUSTOR LABORATORY X-960 STAND FACILITY SCHEMATIC



United	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT	TOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Technologies Pratt & Whitney	COMPONENT SIZE: $72 \text{ dia } \times 8 - 10 \text{ L}$ (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 100 (lb/sec)	Group C
Aircraft	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	PRESSURE LEVEL: 44.2 (atm. max.)	
High Pressure	REPLACEMENT COST: \$24M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 450 – 1200 (°F)	
Laboratory	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
		POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Fuel up to 44 GPM @ $1500~\mathrm{psia}$ and $300^\circ\mathrm{F}$		

of gas turbine engine combustors at conditions simulating those encountered in full engine operation. The laboratory includes: (1) a compressed The X-960 stand, the high pressure combustion laboratory, is a complete facility dedicated to development testing air system; (2) air heaters; (3) test chamber; (4) data acquisition; (5) rig supervisory control; and (6) fuel, water, and electric services. TESTING CAPABILITIES:

DATA ACQUISITION: Test data are transmitted directly to a Univac computer located in the Engineering Building. Data are returned within 3 minutes and are displayed on alphanumeric scopes. A total of 1607 data channels is available, 800 pressures, 800 temperatures, and 7 frequency channels. An emissions sampling system receives up to 30 samples and analyzes them on the stand. A rig supervisory control (RSC) monitors and controls airflow, inlet temperature and pressure, fuel/air ratio, and balance air.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Combustor research and development.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph A. Barlock, Manager, Experimental Test Equipment Engineering, East Hartford, CT, (203) 565-2091.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT	R COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Southwest Research Institute	COMPONENT SIZE: $2-6$ dia (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 2.5 (lb/sec)	Group B
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1975	PRESSURE LEVEL: 16 (atm. max.)	
Army Fuels and Lubricants	REPLACEMENT COST: \$400K	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -65 - +1500 (°F)	
Laboratory, Combustor Test	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
Facility	Operation 72 year, 1 smit	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Three combustors are available for tests: a T63; Phillips 2-inch diameter research combustor	for tests: a T63; a disc-in-duct research combustor; and a h combustor	

also is available for emissions measurements for both gases and particulates. Air velocities may be measured in unseeded flows using a laser Doppler fuel vapor in sprays, radiometers for flame emissions measurements, and optical equipment for flame temperature measurements. Instrumentation TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has high-temperature and high-pressure air supply capabilities, which allow testing over a broad range of conditions. It has been used mainly to study fuel effects on evaporation and combustion. Very detailed fuel analysis capabilities including many and fuel flow rates, special instrumentation includes drop-sizing apparatus modified for use in evaporating flows, two-phase probes for measuring ASTM tests are available, as well as fuel-blending facilities. In addition to standard instrumentation for measuring temperature, pressure, and air anemometer with a photon correlator.

programmable calculator. The calculator handles all of the data reduction and any necessary calculations (e.g., combustion efficiency, flow factor, DATA ACQUISITION: Fifty channels of data are recorded using a 50-channel scanner coupled to a digital voltmeter and a Hewlett-Packard 9820 and exhaust emissions coefficients). CURRENT PROGRAMS: Two programs are currently under way to study the effects of fuel properties and air conditions on evaporation of fuels. Drop-size measurements and two-phase probe results are being used to verify a computer model for spray evaporation.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Lee G. Dodge, Department of Energy Conversion and Combustion Technology, (512) 684-5111, ext. 3251; David W. Naegeli, Department of Energy Conversion and Combustion Technology, (512) 684-5111, ext. 2574; Clifford A. Moses, Department of Energy Conversion and Combustion Technology, (512) 684-5111, ext. 2370.

COMPONENT SIZE:		COMPOSION COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	
(in)	T SIZE : 30	MAX. FLOW RATE: 4/20 (lb/sec)	Group A
DATE BUILT	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1943/1975	PRESSURE LEVEL: 6/1.7 (atm. max.)	
Combustor Cell	REPLACEMENT COST: Part of a \$40M test center	INLET TEMP. RANGE: -65 - 500 (°F)	
OPERATION	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: N/A	
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - 5 \text{ runs per week} \end{vmatrix}$	r week	(rpm)	
1 shift per day	S	POWER LEVEL: N/A	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: These facilities provide the capability of evaluating fuels and the performance of both 2D or full annular combustors. Combustor test rigs are adaptable for studying either nozzle or slinger-type fuel injection systems. DATA ACQUISITION: Generally, 128 (expandable to 256) data channels are available. Data are processed by a Perkin Elmer 7/32 or 3210 computer. The results are displayed on a CRT and decwriter at the test site and are also stored on disc for more thorough analysis.

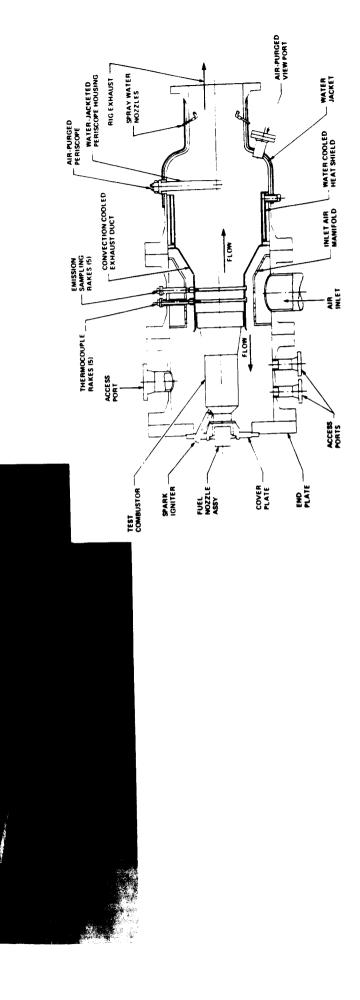
CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

FULL-SCALE CYLINDRICAL REVERSE FLOW RIG

200



Westinghouse	COMBUSTOR COMPONE	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Combustion Turbine Systems Division,	COMPONENT SIZE: (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 90	Group B
ille, PA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1976 – 1982	PRESSURE LEVEL: (atm. max.)	
Full-scale	REPLACEMENT COST:	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 900	
Cylindrical Reverse Flow	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	SPEED RANGE: N/A	
Rig	l shift per day	POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Facilities consist of three combustor rigs located in Combustion Turbine Development Center, Concordville, PA	d in Combustion Turbine Development	

TESTING CAPABILITIES: These facilities provide the capability of testing full-scale gas turbine combustors at full engine operating conditions. A fuel storage and forwarding system provides a range of liquid fuels at maximum conditions of 25 GPM, 1500 psi, and 350°F. Maximum combustion temperature as limited by the test hardware and instrumentation. The test rig can be adapted to various geometry combustors. Water/ steam injection is available.

Hewlett-Packard 1000F floating-point processor. Nominal system capacity is 800 channels, full data set every 6 seconds. A full range of exhaust DATA ACQUISITION: Data are acquired, processed, recorded, and displayed by digital/análog system, including Honeywell tape recorders and constituent measurements can be obtained with on-line analyzer and recorders.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Combustor R&D, including increased firing temperature, improved wall cooling, reduced emissions, and alternative fuel capabilities (including synthetic).

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: As required for scheduled programs.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. D. Rambert, (215) 358-4769.

Ihi Mizuho	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT	OR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Plant, Japan	COMPONENT SIZE: 18 dia x 9 L (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 24 (lb/sec)	Group A
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1979	PRESSURE LEVEL: 7 (atm. max.)	
Medium-	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.5M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 180 – 780 (°F)	
Pressure Combustor	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
racuity (MPC)	300 hr per year	POWER LEVEL: (hp) N/A	
	Full annular combustor		

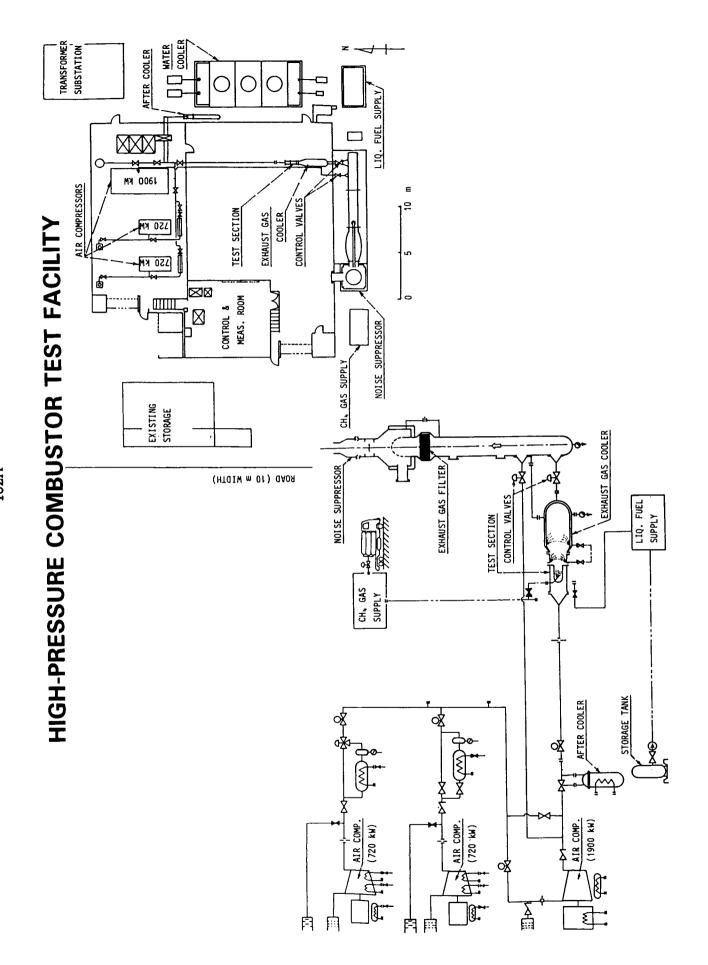
TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability of full annular combustor testing at a maximum pressure level of 7 atm, flow rate of 24 lb/sec, and inlet air temperature range of 180° to 780°F.

DATA ACQUISITION: Full annular exhaust rotating rake system, 80 total data channels, and fully automated data acquisition, data recording, and data processing.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Improvement of combustion performance and durability and exit temperature distribution of combustors.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: K. Murashima, Manager, Research and Development Department (0425) 56-7241 (Japan).



National	COMBUSTOR COMPONEN	TOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE
Aerospace Laboratory, Japan	COMPONENT SIZE: 24 dia x 79 L (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 30 (lb/sec)	Group A
4	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1977	PRESSURE LEVEL: (atm. max.)	
Hich. Presente	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: 730	
Annular Combustor Test	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Not congrational	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)	
Facility		POWER LEVEL: N/A (hp)	
	Full annular combustor		

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility originally had the capacity of testing full annular combustors at a maximum pressure level of 15 atm, inlet temperature of 840°F, and flow rate of 55 lb/sec. The operation is currently limited to the values shown above because of the law enforcement of maximum allowable capacity of high-pressure facilities in the institution.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data processing by means of the PDP 11/35 or HP-86 computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: None.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Takashi Tamaru, Head of Combustion Laboratory, (0422) 47-5911, ext. 429 (Japan).

National	COMBUSTOR COMPONENT RESEARCH FACILITY	T RESEARCH FACILITY	COMPARABLE	
Aerospace Laboratory,	COMPONENT SIZE: 9 dia x 150 L (in)	MAX. FLOW RATE: 8.8 (lb/sec)	Group C	
Japan	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	PRESSURE LEVEL: 50 (atm. max.)		
High-Pressure	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2M	INLET TEMP. RANGE: Ambient – 850 (°F)		
Test Facility	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 — 3 mins ner month	SPEED RANGE: N/A (rpm)		
		POWER LEVEL: N/A		
	Can-type combustor $(3-6 \text{ inch liner})$			

TESTING CAPABILITIES: This facility has the capability of testing can-type combustors at a maximum pressure level of 50 atm. The inlet air temperature can be changed independently by a heat exchanger prior to the combustor.

DATA ACQUISITION: Data processing by means of the HP-86 computer.

CURRENT PROGRAMS: Studies of the effect of pressure and combustor design features. Measurements of combustor flame radiation.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Takashi Tamaru, Head of Combustion Laboratory, (0422) 47-5911, ext. 429 (Japan).

FLIGHT SIMULATION FACILITIES

FLIGHT SIMULATORS

INTRODUCTION

The use of flight simulators in lieu of airborne flight operations is widespread in both R&D and pilot training. The R&D flight simulators are typically used in coordinated programs with wind tunnels and flight tests to develop new systems and design concepts for aerospace vehicles. Pilot training simulators, although offering distinct advantages in terms of pilot training efficiency, safety, and cost, are not normally available for R&D work, nor do they generally possess the necessary capabilities. Since the principal objective of this catalogue is to serve the R&D community, the various training facilities used by commercial airlines and the military have been omitted.

These facilities ranged from small CRT's with a joystick to multimillion dollar research laboratories with powerful motion, visual, and computing These are mostly domestic facilities, as indicated in Table Ib, with foreign countries poorly represented because of the lack of available informacapabilities, plus several simulator cockpits (pilot stations). An effort was made to leave out the small or commonplace "facilities" and include only those with significant research capabilities. Of the 85 candidate facilities examined, only 50 have been listed as meeting the above criteria. Numerous R&D simulation facilities in the United States and abroad, in government laboratories, and in private industry were surveyed.

facilities are not as widespread or abundant as the others. This seems to be particularly evident in foreign countries. Also, unlike their sister aeroplanned or under construction, with the older facilities suffering the most. It is in this context that the following compilation of these facilities Because the field of Flight Simulation is relatively new compared to wind tunnels and engine test facilities, large R&D Flight Simulation nautical facilities, Flight Simulators are much more evolutionary due to the continually advancing electronics and computational systems on which they so strongly rely. This has created an environment of near term obsolescence in all existing facilities and even in those currently and assessment of relative capabilities must be taken. The dynamics of this environment will no doubt alter the picture in the near future.

COMPARABLE CAPABILITIES

requirements for computing power, visual system capability, flight deck displays, motion cues, and air traffic control capability. For these reasons, speed regimes, there is no comparable or consistent methodology for characterizing flight simulation facilities. Although they can be categorized the flight simulation facilities listed in this catalogue include not only the pilot station or "cockpit," but also the attendant support facilities that by the makeup of the pilot station, the significance of the facility as a research and development tool is largely determined by its ability to meet Unlike some aeronautical facilities (e.g., wind tunnels), which can be characterized across several parameters to cover the full spectrum of

provide the necessary information to the real-time piloted situation. These support facilities include, but are not limited to, dedicated ADP facilities or equipment, visual scene generators, programmable display generators for Heads-up or Heads-down display, and Air Traffic Control (ATC)

The R&D simulators listed here cover a wide range of R&D work, including:

- Handling qualities evaluation and control system design for proposed and existing aircraft.
- Avionics, Guidance, and Navigation systems development, including controls and displays.
- Weapons systems development.
- Human factors studies, including pilot capabilities and workload.
- Flight management, including aircraft systems, flight procedures, and ATC interactions.

They range from development simulators for specific new aircraft developments to generic flight decks offering significant capability in motion, visual, cockpit displays, or other support facilities. To permit some comparison of similar capabilities among the various types of simulators, four broad categories were defined and the listed simulators identified and grouped accordingly:

- 1. Airborne Simulators
- 2. High-Performance Aircraft Simulators
- ; Vehicle-Specific Flight Decks
- 4. Generic Flight Decks

Although in this breakdown most of the simulators fall into the last two categories, this differentiation still allows for reasonable comparisons and assessment of relative capabilities.

and very capable facilities. The U.S. leadership is generally across the board and resides mostly in the aircraft industry, although NASA owns the An overall assessment of the information gathered indicates that the United States is the undisputed leader in this category of aeronautical facilities, although some good capabilities exist in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan, with the latter currently building modern premier capability in motion simulators with Ames' Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS) and Flight Simulator for Advanced Aircraft (FSAA).

AIRBORNE SIMULATORS

Technologies Testing Aircraft System (ATTAS), scheduled to be operational in 1986. This facility will combine the capabilities of the TIFS and ment, ATC procedures, etc.), whereas the TIFS is basically a model-follower with onboard computers, which can be programmed to provide the Although a number of government, civil, and military installations employ flying test beds to evaluate new developments ranging from avionics to new engines, very few facilities are classified as airborne R&D simulators. The United States has two exceptional facilities that are con-Langley's Terminal Systems Research Vehicle (TSRV). The latter is designed for aircraft systems R&D work (controls, displays, flight manage handling qualities of a range of different aircraft. The best capability in airborne simulators, however, appears to be West Germany's Advanced figured for different types of R&D. These are the Total In-Flight Simulator (TIFS), operated by CALSPAN for the USAF-WAL, and NASA the TSRV and will be used for handling qualities as well as systems work. Table IV lists the facilities included in this category.

TABLE IV AIRBORNE SIMULATORS

Page No.	Facility Name	Location
``		
186	Terminal Systems Research Vehicle (TSRV)	NASA Langley
188	Total In-Flight Simulator (TIFS)	USAF WAI.
187	NT-33A In-Flight Simulator	USAFWAL
189	Airborne Flight Simulator	NAF. Canada
191	Advanced Technologies Testing Aircraft System (ATTAS)	DFVLR Germany
190	BO-105 Fly-By-Wire Helicopter Simulator	DFVLR, Germany

HIGH-PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT (AIR-TO-AIR) SIMULATORS

imagery to cover the pilot's entire field of view (FOV). Most existing facilities use servoed mirrors to project the other moving objects (aircraft, project translation of the scene for altitude and speed cues. This major shortcoming of the air-to-air simulation facilities has recently been overmissiles, etc.), and servo-driven transparencies to project a full dome coverage terrain scene. The terrain scenes, however, lack the capability to The air-to-air simulators are primarily used for high-performance aircraft with large fields of view. The dome projection techniques allow come by techniques to project computer-generated imagery (CGI) terrain scenes inside the domes.

having five domes capable of flying interactively, McDonnell has the most powerful computing facilities (CDC Cyber 170 series computers) and is McDonnell Aircraft Company in St. Louis, Missouri, has the best overall capability for the air-to-air simulation facilities. In addition to procuring state-of-the-art capability in CGI terrain scene projection systems. There also are significant capabilities in air-to-air simulators in Germany, France, and England. Table V lists the simulators included in this category.

TABLE V HIGH-PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT (AIR-TO-AIR) SIMULATORS

Page No.	Facility Name	Location
of a		
192	Differential Maneuvering Simulator (DMS)	NASA Langley
	Manned Air Combat Simulators (MACS) I, II, III, IV, and V	McDonnell Aircraft Co.
	LAMARS	USAF WAL
195	FHI Flight Simulator	Fuji Heavy Industries, Japan
	Air Combat Simulator	France
ı i	Air Combat Simulator	British Aerospace, England
	Dual Flight Simulator	IABG, West Germany
l	LASWAVES	Northrop Aircraft

VEHICLE-SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS

ful set of computers, a state-of-the-art CGI system for out-the-window visual scenes, several developmental cabs (one with motion capability), and The vehicle-specific flight decks are intended for those R&D simulation facilities working on developments for a specific aircraft flight deck port). The facilities in this category range from the Boeing 737-300 developmental cab, to advanced fighter development cockpits at McDonnell Aircraft and Mitsubishi (Japan), to helicopter simulator facilities at Bell, to the shuttle hardware simulator at Rockwell. Because each facility is designed for specific development work, making comparisons is difficult; however, Boeing probably has the best overall capability with a power-(e.g., a simulator working on developing controls, displays, and flight management functions for a company's next generation commercial transexcellent facilities in England and France, and the Japanese are building some good new facilities. Table VI lists the simulators included in this color cockpit display equipment. McDonnell Aircraft also has excellent facilities for the development of fighter aircraft. The Europeans have

TABLE VI VEHICLE-SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS

rage No.	Facility Name	Location
196	Boeing 727 Flight Simulator	NASA Ames MVSRF
197	DC-9 Full Workload Simulator	NASA Langley
	Hughes Advanced Fighter Simulator	Hughes Aircraft
	Shuttle Hardware Simulator	Rockwell
8	Boeing 747 and 737	Boeing
	Boeing Systems and Workload Cab (B757-767)	Boeing
202, 203, 204	McDAC FA-18, AV-8B, and GR-MK-V Development Simulation Cabs	McDonnell Aircraft
206	Flight Simulator for R&D (FSRD)	National Aerospace Labs, Japan
207	Advanced Technology Fighter (ATF) Flight Simulator	Mitsubishi, Japan

GENERIC R&D FLIGHT DECKS

sons difficult. Therefore, these facilities have been compared in the major categories of motion, visual, flight deck, and ATC capability as follows. vehicle configuration, most of these facilities were designed to investigate a specific area of simulation, thereby making across-the-board compari-The majority of the R&D simulator facilities fall into this category. Although "generic" in the sense that they are not tied to a specific

MOTION

dome projection of a state-of-the-art CGI (CT5A), plus highly modular rotorcraft-specific flight deck research capability. Significant motion capaand 40-ft lateral motion capability. The VMS system includes a family of interchangeable cabs to provide a variety of flight deck configurations, In the area of motion capability, NASA Ames has the best overall capability in the Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS), with its 60-ft vertical and multiwindow CGI visual scene capability. The addition of the Advanced Cab and Visual System (ACAVS) to the VMS in 1986 will provide bility also exists in the USAF's LAMARS Simulator and the RAE's new Advanced Flight Simulator in the United Kingdom.

VISUAL

for intermediate fields of view. A number of simulation facilities have acquired or are procuring these new CGI systems for essentially comparable visual system capability. The R&D facilities presently owning or acquiring the systems are: NASA Ames for the VMS/ACAVS facility, Boeing's domes for wide FOV fighter aircraft, on multiple window systems for limited FOV aircraft scenes (transports), and on new partial dome systems Research Simulation Labs, McDonnell Aircraft's MACS facilities, Northrop's Simulation Labs, the USAF's Human Resources Labs, General moving objects in the scene, and full-color daylight capability. These new CGI visual scenes are presented to the simulator pilot on projection The best visual system capability lies with the latest generation CGI systems, which provide good scene resolution and realism, multiple Dynamics Simulation Labs, and Hughes Helicopter. The list is growing rapidly

FLIGHT DECKS

erators that allow R&D on the displays. The facilities also have capability for R&D on the use of touchpanels, voice control and warnings, pilot NASA Langley, NASA Ames, and Lockheed-GA. These new facilities have multiple CRT displays on the panel with programmable display gen-The best capability for R&D involving the flight deck probably lies in the similar new facilities being developed as a joint project between control and display units (CDU), and other flight management and human factors functions. Other facilities with significant flight deck R&D capabilities include Boeing and Grumman in the United States and the Airbus facilities in France.

TABLE VII GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS

Page No.	Facility Name	Location
209	Flight Simulator for Advanced Aircraft (FSAA)	NASA ARC
210, 211	Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS)	NASA ARC
208, 227	Advanced Concepts Flight Simulator (ACFS)	Lockheed-GA & NASA ARC
214	Advanced Concepts Simulator	NASA LaRC
212	Visual Motion Simulator	NASA LaRC
213	Mission Oriented Terminal Area Simulator (MOTAS)	NASA LaRC
ı	Multicrew Simulator	USAF FDL-WPAFB
216	Fighter/Bomber Simulator	USAR FDL-WPAFB
221	Engineering Interactive Simulator	Bell
222	Multipurpose Cab	Boeing, Seattle
223	Engineering Flight Simulator	Boeing Vertol
224, 225, 226	Large Amplitude Research (LARS), Crew Station Technology Lab, and Six DOF Simulators	Grumman
227	Man-Vehicle Systems Lab. (or ACFS)	Lockheed-GA
228, 229	Large Amplitude (LAS), and Visual Flight Simulators (VFS)	Northrop
231	Engineering Development Simulator	Sikorsky
232	Air Traffic Management and Operations Simulator (ATMOS)	DFVLR, Germany
233	Simulator for Aircraft R&D (SARD)	Kawasaki, Japan
234	Moving Base Flight Simulator (MBFS)	Netherlands
1	Advanced Flight Simulator	RAE/Bedford, U.K.

CROSS-INDEX OF FLIGHT SIMULATION FACILITIES BY INSTALLATION AIRBORNE SIMULATORS

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	NASA				
	Langley Research Center				
186	Terminal System Research Vehicle Simulator	Advanced Controls, Displays, Flight Management Systems	Full Fixed Base	All/Model; Board	l Simulator in Air- craft; Identical Ground Based Simulator
	<u>000</u>				
	Wright Patterson Flight Dynamics Lab	nics Lab			
187	NT-33A In-Flight Simulator	X-15, X-24, A-9, A-10 F-15, F-16, ATFI/F-16, F-18	3 moments only	Real World Vision	Model Follower Aircraft
188	NC-131H Total Inflight Simulator	B-1 Concorde SSt, YOM-98, Shuttle, X-29	9	Real World Vision	Model Follower Aircraft
	CANADA				
	NAE Flight Research Laboratory	ıry			
189	Airborne Flight Simulator	Rotorcraft and VSTOL Aircraft	4	N/A	
	GERMANY				
	DFVLR				
190	Flying Simulator Helicopter Bo 105 S-3	High-Maneuverable Light Twin-engine	Full	Actual Flight (Real World)	Model Follower
191	Flying Simulator VFW 614 G-17 ATTAS	Advanced 2 Engine Jet	Full/Fixed Base	Actual Flight (Real World)	Experimental Cockpit for Ground Base of Flight

HIGH PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT SIMULATORS

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	NASA				
	Langley Research Center				
192	Differential Maneuvering Simulator	High Performance Aircraft and Helicopters	l (buffet only)	Sky-Earth Transparencies Scale Model Targets	Dual Projection Domes for ACM
	000				
	Wright Patterson Flight Dynamics Lab	ics Lab			
193	Large Amplitude Multimode Aerospace Research Simulator (LAMARS)	A-10, F-15, F-16, F-106, AFTI/F-16, X-29	ស	Day, Dusk, Night Solid Model Terrain TV Projector	Projection Dome with Motion
	INDUSTRY				
	McDonnell Aircraft Co				
194	Manned Air Combat Simulator #1, #2, #3, #4, #5	F-15, FA-18	Fixed Base	Day, Dusk, Color Multiple- Model Point Light Terrain Map or Flying Spot Scanner	Multiple Projection Domes for ACM
	JAPAN				
	Fuji Heavy Industries				
195	Flight Simulator	All Types of Fighter Aircraft and VSTOL Transport	Fixed Base	Sky-Earth Transparencies Scale Model targets	Single Projection Dome

VEHICLE-SPECIFIC SIMULATORS

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	<u>NASA</u>				
	Ames Research Center				
196	Boeing 727 Flight Simulator	Boeing 727	. 9	Link & Miles Image II	Part of MVSRF
	Langley Research Center				
197	DC-9 Full Workload Simulator	Complete DC-9 with CDTI Display	Fixed Base	Model Board	Full Workload Cab
	INDUSTRY				
	The Boeing Company				
198	737-300 Engineering Cab	737-300	Fixed	CGI with Multiple Windows	
199	Systems and Workload Cab	757, 767	1	CGI with Multiple Windows	
200	Flight Systems Laboratory	747	ı	None	
	Hughes Aircraft Company				
201	Advanced Fighter Simulator	F/A-18, F-14 Rear Seater	Fixed Base	None	Heads Up and Heads Down Displays

VEHICLE SPECIFIC SIMULATORS

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	INDUSTRY				
	McDonnell Aircraft Company				
202	F/A-18 Developmental Simulator (MACS 3.5)	F/A-18	Fixed Base	CGI with Multiple Windows	
203	Manned Simulator VSTOL #1 (MSV-1)	AV-8B	Fixed Base	CGI with Multiple Windows	
204	Manned Simulator VSTOL #2	GRMK-V	Fixed	CGI with Multiple Windows	
	Rockwell International				
205	Space Shuttle Hardware and Software Evaluators	Shuttle	Fixed Base	CBS Color Camera, Ferrand Optical Probe	
	JAPAN				
	NAL				
206	Flight Simulator for Research & Development	Medium to Large Transports	9	CGI with Multiple Windows	
	Fuji Heavy Industries				
207	Flight Simulator	Advanced Technology Fighters	Fixed Base	CGI with Multiple Windows	

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	NASA				
	Ames Research Center				
208	Advanced Concepts Flight Simulator	Advanced Aircraft LN 1995	I	Link & Miles Image II	Part of MVSRF
209	Flight Simulator for Advanced Aircraft (FSAA)	OSRA, RSRS, F111, Shuttle, KG135 UH60, UH-1H, XV15	v	Model Board/Calligraphic TV Camera	100 ft Lateral Motion
210	Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS)	Shuttle, XV15, UH60,	9	CGI, Full Color and Calligraphic	60 ft Vertical 40 ft Lateral Motion
211	6 Degrees of Freedom	ı	9	TV Camera, Model Board	
	Langley Research Center				
212	Visual Motion Simulator	Variety of Aircraft	9	Model Board	
213	Mission Oriented Terminal Area Simulation (MOTAS)	Variety of Aircraft	I	ATC controller scopes	Air-traffic Control Simulator
214	Advanced Concepts Simulator	Advanced, all electric twin engine transport	Fixed Base	None	"All glass" Cockpit with Touch Panels and Voice I/O
	Johnson Space Center				
215	Systems Engineering Simulator	Space Shuttle	1	E&SCT3	

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	<u>aoa</u>				
	Wright Patterson Flight Dynamics Lab	s Lab			
216	Flight/Bomber Simulator	F-16	2	All, Solid Model Terrain Board	
	Williams Air Force Base				
217	Fiber-Optic Helment Mounted Display (FOHMD)	F-16C AT-38	Fixed	igo	
218	24' Diam Limited Field of View Dome	F-16A with Block 10 and 15 Configurations	Fixed	cai	
219	24" Diam Full Field of View Dome	F-16C	Fixed	CGI	
220	Low Altitude Night Terrain (Infrared) Navigation	F-16C	Fixed	CGI	
	INDUSTRY				
	Bell Helicopter				
221	Engineering Interactive	XV15, JVX, LHX AH1, UH1, M222	Fixed Base	CGI	
	The Boeing Company				
222	Multipurpose Cab	707, 727, 737, 747	м	CGI with Multiple Windows	

Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
	INDUSTRY				
	Boeing Vertol				
223	Engineering Flight Simulator Facility	Tandem Rotor, Tilt Rotor, Single Rotor	9	CGI with Multiple Windows	
	Grumman Aerospace				
224	Six Degrees of Freedom Moving Base Simulator	X-29A, F-14, A-6	v	Model Board, Optical Probe, Color TV, Moving Target Model	Window or spherical screen
225	Crew Station Technology Lab	F-14, A-6, VSTOL	Fixed Base	Model Board	Partial Dome Projection
226	Large Amplitude Research Simulator (LARS)	VTOL	•	None	
	Lockheed Georgia Co				
227	Man-Vehicle Systems Laboratory	Advanced Concepts Transport, Assault Transport, C-130, C-5	9	Model Board, CGI with Multiple Windows	
	Northrop				
228	Large Amplitude Simulator (LAS)	Tactical Aircraft	ស	Sky-Earth Transparencies Scale Model Targets	
229	Visual Flight Simulator (VFS)	Tactical Aircraft	None	Sky-Earth Transparencies Scale Model Targets	

Sikorsky Airtraft 230 Fixed Base Simulator Simulator GERMANY 232 Air Traffic Management and Operations Simulator (ATMCS) METHERLANDS Moving Based Flight Simulator for Aircraft Simulator Air Traffic Management and Advanced FBW Transport Amoring Based Flighter & Fixed Cit with Multiple Windows Simulator for Aircraft Single-Twin Engine Aircraft Simulator NRL Amoring Based Flight Single-Twin Engine Aircraft An Model Board Simulator	Page Number	Location and Facility Description	Simulation	Motion DOF	Visual	Comments
Sikorsky Aircraft Fixed Base Simulator Engineering Development Simulator Air Traffic Management and Advanced Fighter & Fixed Air Traffic Management and Advanced Fighter & Fixed Simulator for Aircraft Advanced Fighter & Fixed NEL Moving Based Flight Simulator Annual Military Moving Based Flight Simulator Simulator Advanced Fighter & Fixed Civil and Military Moving Based Flight Simulator Simulator Advanced Fighter & Fixed Civil and Military Advanced Fighter & Fixed Simulator Simulator Advanced Fighter & Fixed Simulator Simulator Advanced Fighter & Fixed Simulator Simulator Simulator Advanced Fighter & Fixed Simulator Simulator Simulator Simulator Simulator Simulator		INDUSTRY				
Engineering Development Rotocraaft Fixed CGI Simulator GERMANY Air Traffic Management and Operations Simulator (ATMOS) JAPAN Kawasaki Heavy Industries Simulator for Aircraft Research & Development (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRJ Moving Based Flight Civil and Military Simulator Simulator (Simulator Simulator Simulator (Sandan Simulator S		Sikorsky Aircraft				
Engineering Development Simulator GERMANY DFVLR Air Traffic Management and Operations Simulator (ATMOS) JAPAN Kawasaki Heavy Industries Simulator for Aircraft Advanced Fighter & Fixed (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military Simulator (Simulator Civil and Military Simulator S	230	Fixed Base Simulator	Rotorcraft	Fixed Base	cci	
DFVLR Air Traffic Management and Advanced FBW Transport - ATC Controller Scopes Operations Simulator (ATMOS) JAPAN Kawasaki Heavy Industries Simulator for Aircraft Research & Development Trainer Aircraft (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Advanced Fighter & Fixed CGI with Multiple Windows (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military Amodel Board Simulator Simulator Simple/Twin Engine Aircraft	231	Engineering Development Simulator	Rotorcraft	9	cal	
Air Traffic Management and Advanced FBW Transport – ATC Controller Scopes Operations Simulator (ATMOS) LAPAN Kawasaki Heavy Industries Simulator for Aircraft (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military Simulator S		GERMANY				
Air Traffic Management and Advanced FBW Transport – ATC Controller Scopes Operations Simulator (ATMOS) JAPAN Kawasaki Heavy Industries Simulator for Aircraft Advanced Fighter & Fixed CGI with Multiple Windows Research & Development Trainer Aircraft (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military A Model Board Simulator Simulator Simulator Simulator Simulator		DFVLR				
Simulator for Aircraft	232	Air Traffic Management and Operations Simulator (ATMOS)	Advanced FBW Transport	I	ATC Controller Scopes	Air Traffic Control Simulator
Kawasaki Heavy Industries Simulator for Aircraft Advanced Fighter & Fixed Research & Development Trainer Aircraft (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military 4 Simulator Single/Twin Engine Aircraft		JAPAN				
Simulator for Aircraft Advanced Fighter & Fixed Research & Development Trainer Aircraft (SARD) NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military 4 Simulator Single/Twin Engine Aircraft		Kawasaki Heavy Industries				
NETHERLANDS NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military 4 Simulator Single/Twin Engine Aircraft	233	Simulator for Aircraft Research & Development (SARD)	Advanced Fighter & Trainer Aircraft	Fixed	CGI with Multiple Windows	
NRL Moving Based Flight Civil and Military 4 Simulator Single/Twin Engine Aircraft		NETHERLANDS				
Moving Based Flight Civil and Military 4 Simulator Single/Twin Engine Aircraft		NRL				
	234	Moving Based Flight Simulator	Civil and Military Single/Twin Engine Aircraft	4	Model Board	

(2)	<u>(1)</u>			COMPARABLE FACILITIES
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	4 MOTION:	(e)	(E)
	REPLACEMENT COST:	5 Linear Displacement:		
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	.gg.	·····	
(e)	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s):	7 VISUAL: Field of View:	0	
	No. of Crew Stations:	Image Generation:		
	ATC:	Image Presentation:		
	Other:	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	e	

TYPICAL PROGRAMS: A listing of the research activities typically conducted in the facility.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Equipment or facility upgrades contemplated for the near future.

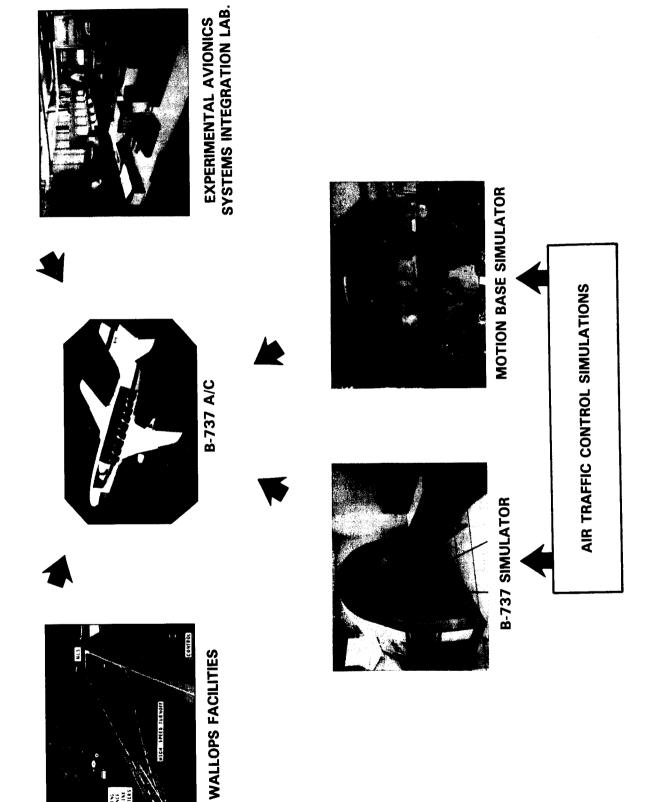
CONSTRAINTS: Inherent limitations of the facility.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Lists the name, title, address, and phone number of the person to contact for additional information on the facility.

EXPLANATION OF FLIGHT SIMULATORS DATA SHEETS

numbered boxes on the opposite page are given below. The supplementary information beneath the box is tailored to the flight simulation facilities, and is somewhat different from the wind tunnel and airbreathing propulsion facilities versions. An explanation of this information is given As in the case of the Airbreathing Propulsion Facilities, the box at the top of these data sheets is designed to provide a quick-glance digest of a simulator's most pertinent characteristics. It contains both technical and operational data. Individual descriptions corresponding to the on the opposite page.

- 1. Type of Simulator: Airborne, High Performance Aircraft, Vehicle Specific, Generic.
- Name of the installation where the facility is located, owner, city and state, or country (when foreign).
- 3. Proper or generic name of the facility, with additional qualifiers or identifiers as appropriate.
- 4. Date Built/Upgraded: Self-explanatory.
- Replacement Cost: Best estimate of the current value (1985) of the facility. Cost in millions of dollars (\$M). <u>ئ</u>
- Operational Status: An indication of a facility's current work load or availability. છં
- Systems Simulated: An indication of the aircraft types simulated plus other pertinent "cockpit" information.
- Motion: An indication of whether the simulator has motion or is fixed base. If motion, the appropriate characteristics are given. ∞
- such as: type of image projection, whether color, day/night simulation, field of view provided, plus information on the type of equip-Visual: As the single, most crucial element of a flight simulator, an attempt is made to capture the most salient visual characteristics, 6.
- Host Computer System: An indication of a simulator's overall capacity and currency, by highlighting its main-frame computer and related equipment. 10.
- 11. Comparable Facilities: Other flight simulators or facilities with similar characteristics and which may be used as alternatives.



NASA-Langley	AIRBORNES	AIRBORNE SIMULATORS	COMPARABLE
Research Center	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1973/1984	Ground-based system is fixed-base; MOTION: Aircraft has unlimited motion.	GR-DFVLR:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$36M	Degrees of Freedom:	Advanced Tech- nologies Testing
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's:	Aircraft System
Transport System Research Vehicle	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Advanced Controls, Displays, and Flight Management Systems	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: 60° diagonal	
Simulator	B-737 No. of Crew Stations: 2 (one ground based, one on aircraft)	Image Generation: Redifussion Model/Board	
	ATC: Both crew stations can fly with live or simulated traffic. Other: Selectable low-level wind shears	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Redifussion Type: Collimated Mirror-Beam Splitter	itter
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Cyber 175 for ground-based crew station; two Norden PDP 11/70's for aircraft	nd-based crew

- Terminal area traffic
- Control/displaysFlight management studies

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Six multicolor displays for both crew stations by late 1985.

CONSTRAINTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: J. R. Hall, NASA-Langley Research Center, Mail Stop 265, Hampton, VA 23665, (804) 865-2435.

DOD-Flight	AIRBORNE	AIRBORNE SIMULATORS	COMPARABLE
Dynamics Laboratory,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1957/1978	MOTION: Airborne Simulator	GR-DFVLR:
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH	REPLACEMENT COST: \$35M	Linear Displacement: 3 (moments only)	Advanced Technologies
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's: ±5, -1 vert, ±0.25 lat	Aircraft System
NT-33A In-Flight Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): X-15, X-24, A-9, A-10, F-15, F-16, ATFI/F-16, F-18	VISUAL: Real World Visual Field of View: N/A	
	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: N/A	
	l evaluation pilot ATC: Yes. Actual ATC in local area.	Image Presentation: N/A	
	Other: Reconfigurable instrument panel, controls, programmable, heads-up display	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Rolm 1602 Digital Computer with 32K memory for HUD and variable stability system, custom-built analog computers for variable stability and feel systems, 28-channel digital or 14-channel FM recorder	Computer with 32K ustom-built analog 28-channel digital

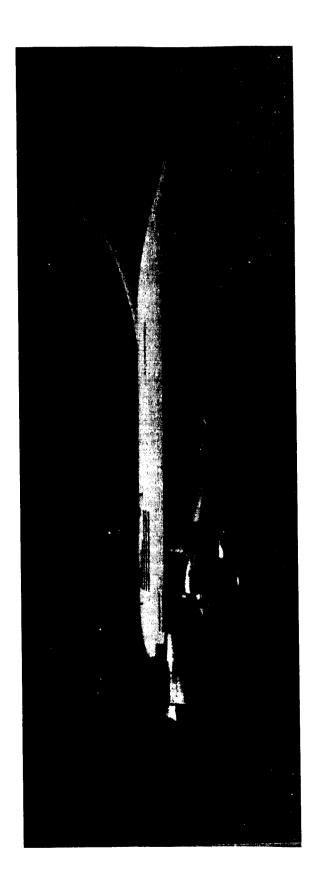
- Flight control development
 - Pre-first-flight simulation
- Handling qualities investigations
- Handling qualities specification development

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- New computers
- New heads-up display unit
- Ground simulator capability
 - All attitude INS
- Serial bit stream digital recorder

CONSTRAINTS: Speed, altitude, + g capabilities are significantly less than current and future fighter/attack aircraft.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven R. Markman, AFWAL/FIGD, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433, (513) 255-3853.



DOD-Flight Dynamics	AIRBORNE FLIG	AIRBORNE FLIGHT SIMULATORS	COMPARABLE
Laboratory, Wright-	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970/1980	ıulator	DFVLR-Germany:
Patterson Air Force Base	REPLACEMENT COST: \$30M	Linear Displacement: N/A nc	Advanced Tech- nologies
ЮН	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	Te g's: 0.2 to +2 up to 1/2	Testing Aircraft System
NC-131H Total Inflight	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): B-1, Concorde SST, YOM-98, Space Shuttle, X-29	VISUAL: Real World Visual Field of View: N/A	
Simulator	No of Crew Stations: 4	Image Generation: N/A	
(TIFS)	2 evaluation pilots	Image Presentation: N/A	
	ATC: Yes. Actual ATC in local area.	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: 2 RV77-400 Digital Computers	mputers
	Other: Reconfiguration cockpit, controls, displays	with 32K memory each for aircraft model; 2 custom-built Analog Computers with total of 1400 amplifiers for model and model following; 58-channel down link; 4-channel strip	built nodel strip
		chart (selectable from 40 input channels)	4

TYPICAL PROGRAMS:

 Handling qualities investigations 	 Handling qualities specification de
1	1
light control development	e-first-flight simulation
	Ĭ.

Handling qualities specification development
Motion studies

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Human factors studies

- New digital computers
- New model following algorithms
- New elevator torque tube (improved pitch response)
 - Weight reduction
- Serial bit digital recorder

CONSTRAINTS: Speed, altitude, + g capabilities limited to less than that of baseline C-131.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven R. Markman, AFWAL/FIGD, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433, (513) 255-3853.

Canada-NAE	AIRBORNE SIMULATORS		COMPARABLE FACII ITIES
Flight Research Laboratory,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1969	GR	GR-DFVLR:
Ottawa, Canada	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3M	Degrees of Freedom: 4 Linear Displacement:	Bo 105 Helicopter
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational		
Airborne* Flight Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Rotorcraft and V/STOL aircraft	VISUAL: Field of View:	
	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: N/A	
	ATC:	Image Presentation:	
	Other:	HOST COMPLITER SYSTEM: Three DDD 11 missesses /1 GT 11)	(1121)
		three special-purpose analog computers	iputers (LSI-11),

- Helicopter and V/STOL aircraft handling qualities studies
 - Investigations of advanced control systems
- Pilot workload and pilot/aircraft interface studies
- Investigations of advanced display systems and concepts

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Continuously evolving.

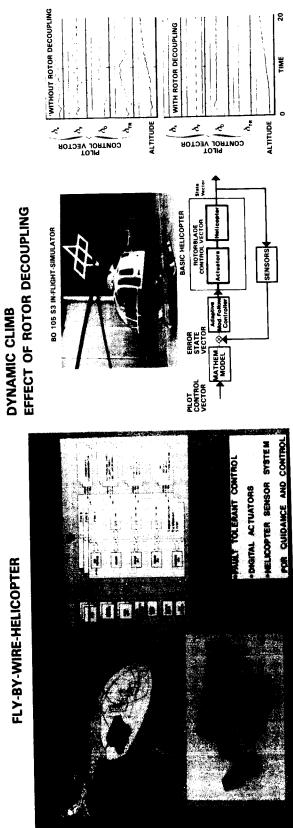
CONSTRAINTS: Performance and maneuvering envelope of Bell 205A-1 helicopter.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: M. Morgan, Flight Research Laboratory, National Research Council, Montreal Road, Ottawa, K1A OR6, Canada.

^{*}Variable stability and control Bell 205A-1; full authority fly-by-wire station.

FLY-BY-WIRE-HELICOPTER

FLY-BY-WIRE-HELICOPTER



Germany-DFVLR		AIRBORNE SIMULATORS		COMPARABLE
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1974	MOTION:	Flying-simulator	Canada-NAE
	REPLACEMENT COST:	Degrees of Freedom: Linear Displacement:	the standard Bo 105	Flight Research Lab:
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1985/1986	 		Airborne Flight Simulator
Flying-Simulator Helicopter Bo 105 S-3	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: High-maneuverable Aircraft Type(s): Helicopters	VISUAL: Actual flight Field of View:		
	No. of Crew Stations: 1 evaluation pilot	Image Generation:		
	ATC: Actual	Image Presentation:		
	Other:	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: LSI 11	EM:	

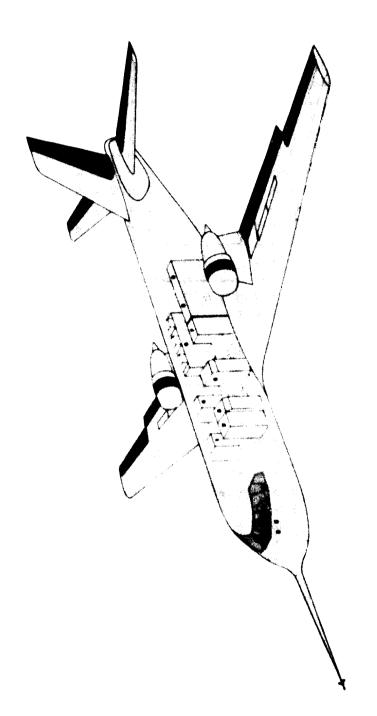
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

CONSTRAINTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

FLYING SIMULATOR

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES TESTING AIRCRAFT SYSTEM **ATTAS**



Germany-DFVLR	AIRBORNE SIMULATORS		COMPARABLE
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1985/1986	NA	NASA-LaRC:
	REPLACEMENT COST:	Linear Displacement: N/A Rese	Transport Systems Research
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational 1986	Simi Simi	Simulator
Flying-Simulator VFW 614 G-17	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Advanced twin-engine transport	VISUAL: Actual flight Field of View:	
ATTAS	No. of Crew Stations: 1 (evaluation pilot)	Image Generation:	
	ATC: Yes	Image Presentation:	
	Other: Experimental cockpit in cabin area		
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	
		ROLM MSE 14, Eclipse, and ROLM HAWK	

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS:

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

CONSTRAINTS

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:

SIMULATION VALIDATION MOTION CUE SUBSTITUTE HELMENT LOADER • G-SEAT DIFFERENTIAL MANEUVERING PARAMETRIC STUDIES SIMULATOR • HIMAT • F-15 HIGH A.O.A. STABILITY DOD SUPPORT AND CONTROL YF-16, 17 • F-5E • F-16

 SYNCHRONIZED VISUAL DISPLAY • 56 ms VISUAL TIME DELAY

WIDE F.O.V.

• ONE-ON-ONE A/C INTERACTION

• HELICOPTER TACTICS DEVELOPMENT

• F-16 THRUST REVERSER



 $x_{n+1}=x_{n}+\Delta t \dot{x}_{n}$

- SIMULATION EFFECTS
 - PILOT MODELING
- FLIGHT VALIDATION
- PERFORMANCE MEASURES

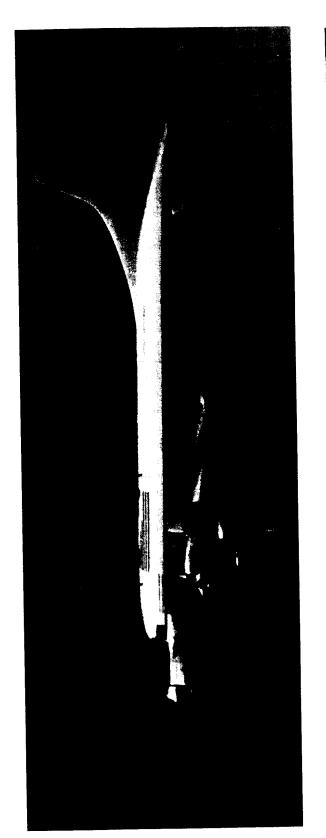
NASA-Langley	HIGH PERFORM	HIGH PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT	COMPARABLE
Research Center, Hampton,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1971/1976	MOTION:	McDonnell Aircraft
۸A	REPLACEMENT COST: \$8M	Degrees of Freedom: 1 (buffet only) Linear Displacement: ±2 in, vertical only	Co.: Manned Air
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	9's: ±3	Combat Simula- tors (MACS)
Differential Maneuvering	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): A large number of high performance	VISUAL: Field of View: 300°H, ±90°V	
Simulator	aircraft and helicopters No of Crew Stations: 2 (interactive)	Image Generation: Northrop: Sky-Earth transparencies and scale model targets	sparencies and scale
	ATC: Yes	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Northrop Type: Dome pro	Northrop Dome projection with servoed
	Other: Weapons, G-suits, G-seats, helmet loaders	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC Cyber 175 with Adage graphics systems for head-up and head-	ems for head-up and head-

- High performance aircraft handling qualities research
- High angle-of-attack control system design for fighters
 - Aircraft/rotorcraft air-to-air maneuverability

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: CGI terrain projection for translational cues.

CONSTRAINTS: No translation of terrain scene.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: B. R. Ashworth, NASA-Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23665, (804) 865-3874.





DOD-Flight	HIGH PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Laboratory,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1975		Northrop: Large
Air Force Base,	REPLACEMENT COST: \$6М	Linear Displacement: (ft) Simulator	itude ator
5	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	vert: ±10; lat: ±10 g's: ±3 vert, ±1.65 lat	
Large Amplitude Multimode Aerospace	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): A-10, F-15, F-16, F-106, AFTI/F-16, X-29	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night Field of View: 266° peripheral, 48° terrain	
Research Simulator	No. of Crew Stations:	Image Generation: Rediffusion: Solid Model Terrain Board	oard
(LAMARS)	ATC: N/A	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Northrop Type: TV Projector	
	Other: Heads-up display, sound simulator, target aircraft, McFadden control loader	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Two SEL 32/77 digital computers with 256 KW of memory each; two EAI Pacer 100 digital computers; two CSPI MAP 300 array processors; one EAI Model 327 Hyshare Interface; two EAI 781 analog computers; one EAI 7800 analog computer	puters with puters; two hare Inter-

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS (generally used for fighter/attack class aircraft):

- Control system development and evaluation
 - Pre-first-flight verification and familiarization
 - Flying qualities research
 - Accident investigation
- Fire control/navigation system development

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Wide field of view
- Multivehicle air-to-air engagements

CONSTRAINTS: g duration; field of view

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul E. Blatt, AFWAL/FIGD, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433, (513) 255-5474.

E OF1 OFFICE LEVEL 2 CIG-AVBB ELECTRONICS -- AND COMPUTER MACS MANNED AIR COMBAT SIMULATION FACILITY VISUAL DISPLAY CONTROL CENTER -MACS MANNED INTERACTIVE CREW STATIONS GRAPHICS MBS CREW STATION - DEVELOPMENT CONTROLLERS AV8B TMSVI BUILDING 101 - LEV 1 COMPUTER DENETORMENT VIDEO DISTRIBUTION ENTRY TARGET VIDEO RECORDER CONSOLE COMBAT SIMULATORS TERRAIN

- development lab and actual flight hardware, and software can be flown in the simulator before actual flight. Cockpit design and human factors The Manned Air Combat Simulators (MACSs) are used for hardware and software development. The simulator is collocated with the avionics evaluations are done primarily in the simulator.
 - Used for proof-of-concept testing and evaluation where multiplane environment is required.

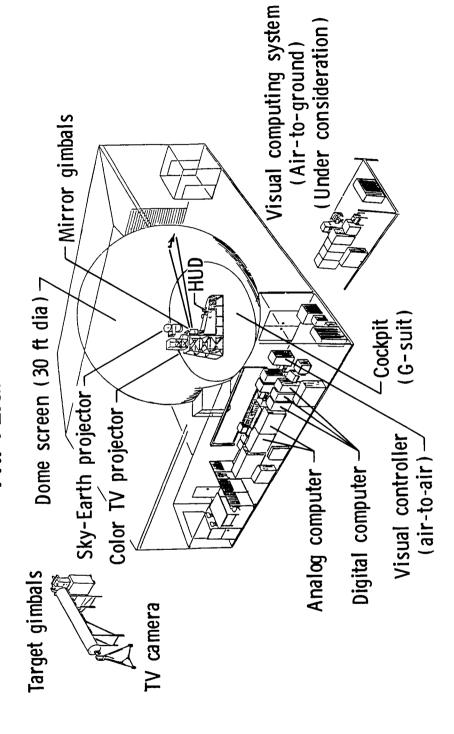
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Computer image generation capability will be added to provide significantly improved low-altitude flight capability.

CONSTRAINTS:

- Experiencing the physiological factors of tactical fighters.
- High detail ground scene limited to forward 60° field of view.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: L. E. Ross, McDonnell Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, MO 63166, (314) 233-6800.

FHI FLIGHT SIMULATOR



Japan–Fuji	HIGH PERFORM	HIGH PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
rieavy lindustries	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1981		McDonnell Douglas:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4M	Linear Displacement:	MACS
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	g's:	
Flight Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): All types of fighter aircraft and V/STOL	VISUAL: Field of View: ±90° Horiz, +65, -35 vert	
	transports No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation: Sky/Earth Projector, Japan Radio Co.; TV Camera, Hitachi Denshi Co.; Target Gimbal, Miyama & Co.	dio Co.; TV na & Co.
	ATC: No	Image Presentation: Color TV projector Manufacturer: General Electric Co. Type: PJ 5050	
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: EAI 3200/2000 Hybrid System	

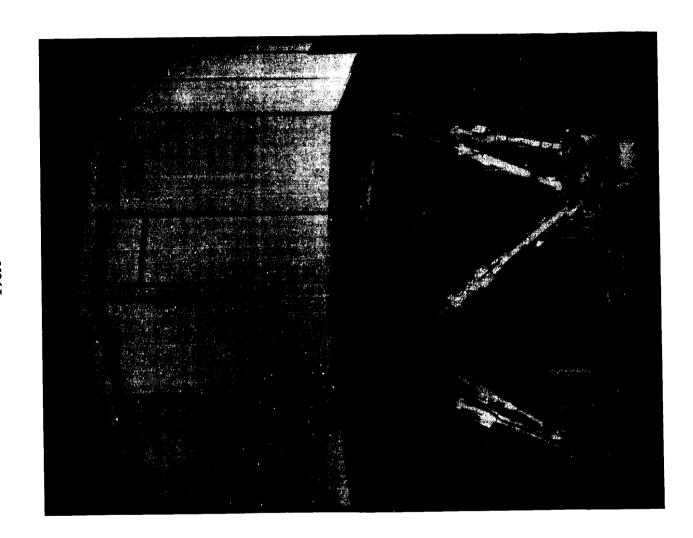
- RSS system for transport
 Flying quality study for jet V/STOL aircraft
 Integrated flight, fire, and propulsion control
 Flight control system for RPV

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Flight table
- Visual system (CGI infinity display)
 - Motion cue capabilityDigital computer

CONSTRAINTS

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Akitoshi Nagao, General Manager, Aircraft Engineering Div., Fuji Heavy Industries, Ltd., 1-1-11 Yonan Utsunomiya Tochigi 320 Japan, phone: 0286-58-1111.



NASA-Ames	VEHICLE SPECIF	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Moffett Field, CA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	MOTION: Moving	Boeing, WA:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$5.1M	n)	Multipulpose Cab
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	Vert: ±70; long: ±33; lat: ±43 g's: ±0.8, ±0.7, ±0.7	
Boeing 727 Flight	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): B727	VISUAL: Field of View: 30° V, 85° H	
Simulator	No.of Crew Stations: 3 plus 1 observer	Image Generation: Link and Miles Image II	
	ATC: Yes	Image Presentation:	
	Other Commission Country	Manutacturer: Link and Mines Type: Image II	
	oush back	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	
	4	SEL 32/77, Sanders "7" Display	

- Objective assessment of pilot performance
- Fatigue in short-haul operations

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Daylight visual.

CONSTRAINTS: Constrained to motion system limits and power to simulator cab.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Shiner, Facility Manager, Mail Stop 257-1, NASA—Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, (415) 965-6279.

DC-9/CDTI FULL WORKLOAD SIMULATOR

PURPOSE

FULL WORKLOAD
SIMULATOR FOR AIRCRAFT
RETROFIT WITH COCKPIT DISPLAY
OF TRAFFIC INFORMATION



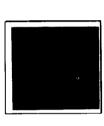






DC-9/CDTI SIMULATOR

- CONVENTIONAL
 INSTRUMENTATION
 HEADS DOWN
 CAPABILITY ONLY
 FULL WORKLOAD
 COTI DISPLAY ON
 WEATHER RADAR
 SCOPE



CAPABILITY

RANGE SUBSONIC JET TRANSPORT TWIN ENGINES T — TAIL TWO MAN CREW

SHORT-MEDIUM

TYPICAL CDTI DISPLAY WITH TOUCH PANEL CONTROLS

NASA-Langley	VEHICLE SPECIF	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Hampton, VA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	MOTION: Fixed	None
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4M	Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's:	
DC-9 Full Workload	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Complete DC-9 with Advanced CDTI Display	VISUAL: None Field of View:	
Simulator	No. of Crew Stations: 1 (pilot and copilot)	Image Generation:	
	ATC: Yes	Image Presentation:	
	Other:	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC Cyber 175 with adage color stroke display generators	enerators

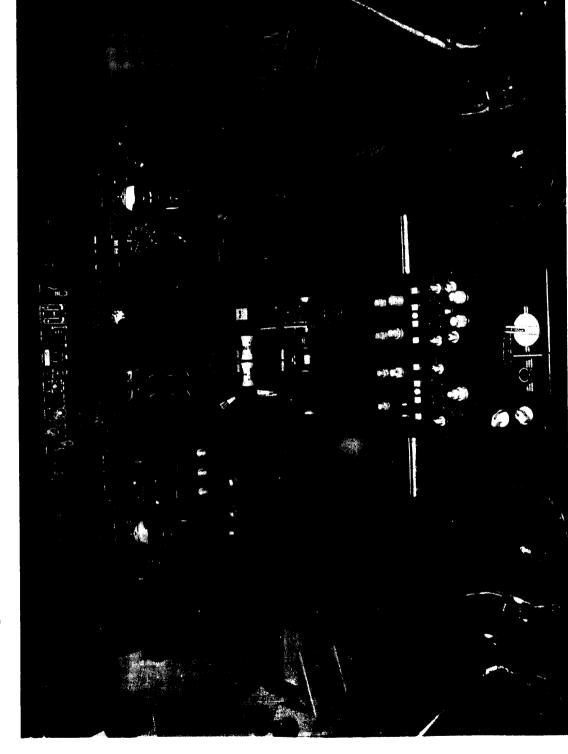
- Cockpit display of traffic information
 Distributive management of ATC functions

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Visual window with terrain board.

CONSTRAINTS: No motion capability.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: B. R. Ashworth, NASA-Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23665, (804) 865-3874.

BOEING COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE COMPANY FLIGHT SYSTEMS LABORATORY 737-300 ENGINEERING CAB



	The second secon		
The Boeing	VEHICLE SPECIF	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Company, Seattle, WA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980/1983	MOTION: Fixed	None
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.1M	Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 shifts per day	g's:	
Flight Systems Laboratory	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): 737-300	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: 47.3°H; 35.6°V	
737-300 Engineering Cab	No. of Crew Stations: 2 (pilot, copilot)	Image Generation: Evans & Sutherland CT5-CGI	
	ATC: Yes (intercom)	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Evans & Sutherland Type: CGI—Beamsplitter/Mirror	
	Other:	PUTER SY	Harris Slash front- ns by electronic

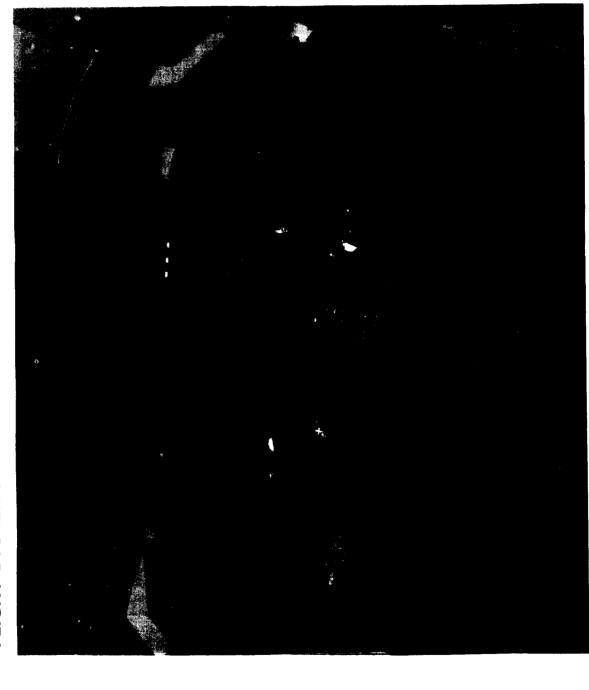
- Avionics development
 - Pilot evaluationsWorkload studies
 - Certification

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Ongoing changes as required by airplane programs.

CONSTRAINTS: Two vision viewpoints shared between this cab and two others by scheduling.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. E. Phillips, Boeing Computer Services Company, Mail Stop 66-22, P.O. Box 24346, Seattle, WA 98124, (206) 237-7872.

FLIGHT SYSTEMS LABORATORY SYSTEMS AND WORKLOAD CAB **BOEING COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE COMPANY**



The Boeing	VEHICLE SPECIF	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Company, Seattle, WA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	MOTION: Fixed	None
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.5M	Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 shifts per day	g's:	
Flight Systems Laboratory	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): 757, 767	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: 48.1°H, 36.1°V	
Systems and Workload Cab	No. of Crew Stations: 2 (pilot, copilot)	Image Generation: Evans & Sutherland CT5-CGI	
	ATC: Yes (intercom)	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Evans & Sutherland The Control of the Control	
	Other: Fully accurate 757 flight deck and changeable overhead systems for 767	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	
	instrument configuration		

- Workload studies
- Avionics display development
 - Pilot evaluations
 - Certification

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Maintain currency with 757/767 instrumentation.

CONSTRAINTS: Two vision viewpoints shared between this cab and two others by scheduling.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. E. Phillips, Boeing Computer Services Company, Mail Stop 66-22, P.O. Box 24346, Seattle, WA 98124, (206) 237-7872.

MOTION: Fixed MOTION: Fixed Degrees of Freedom: Linear Displacement: Linear Displacement: YISUAL: Field of View: None Image Generation: None Image Presentation: None Image Presentation: None		DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1968/1983 REPLACEMENT COST: \$3.1M OPERATIONAL STATUS: 10 hr per week SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): 747 No. of Crew Stations: 3 (pilot, copilot, flight engineer) ATC: Yes (intercom) Other: Sound HOST COMPUTEF
:M. Harris H800 and (1) Harris Slash 6 front-	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Harris H800 and (1) Harris Slash 6 fr	
		Other: Sound
one	Image Presentation: Nor	ATC: Yes (intercom)
ne	Image Generation: None	No. of Crew Stations: 3 (pilot, copilot, flight engineer)
	VISUAL: Field of View: None	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): 747
		l 1
	Linear Displacement:	
None	MOTION: Fixed	
COMPARABLE FACILITIES	בטורוט רבומחו עבטהט	VEHICLE SPI

TYPICAL R&D TASKS:

- Product improvement
- Avionics developmentPilot evaluations

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Ongoing changes/additions as required by airplane development programs.

CONSTRAINTS: No out-the-window vision system.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. E. Phillips, Boeing Computer Services Company, Mail Stop 66-22, P.O. Box 24346, Seattle, WA 98124, (206) 237-7872.

Hughes Aircraft	VEHICLE SPECIFIC	EHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Company, Los Angeles, CA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1979/1984	MOTION: Fixed	Japan-Mitsubishi: Advanced Tech.
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1.5M	Linear Displacement:	nology Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	99's:	•
Advanced Fighter	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Two advanced fighter cockpits similar in size to the F/A-18 and	VISUAL: Field of View:	
	F-14 rear seater No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: GTI E&S STC Poly 2000 MPS IIS Model	
	CN CF	Image Presentation:	
	AIC: 110	Manufacturer: Aqua Star Hughes Type: Projection TV DO HUD	
	output devices	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Two VAX 11/780 computers and raster graphics	S

- Human factors analysis
- Control and display evaluation
- System effectiveness evaluation Simulation and modeling

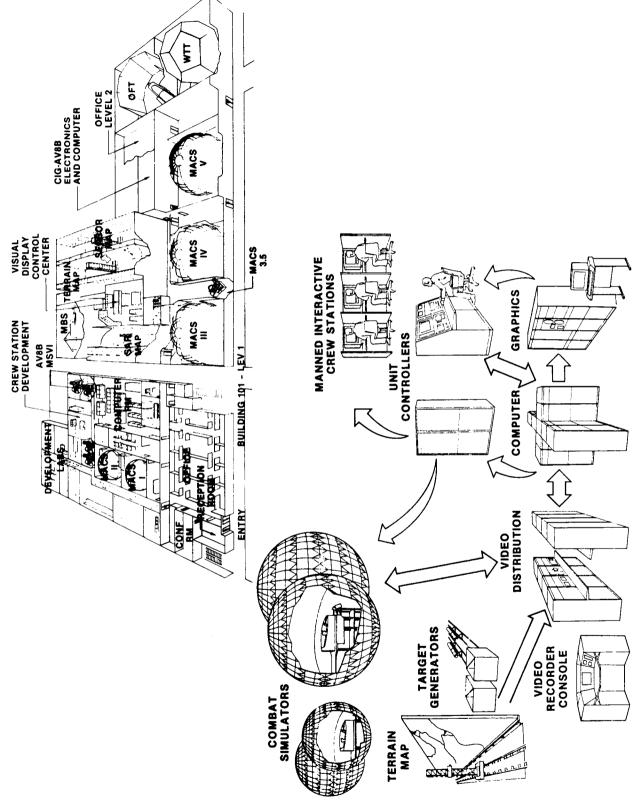
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Voice I/OForce feel"G" seatTouch panel

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computers and graphic equipment.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: M. L. Hershberger, Hughes Aircraft Co., R1/C320, El Segundo, CA, (213) 648-9503.

MANNED AIR COMBAT SIMULATION FACILITY



McDonnell	VEHICLE SPECIF	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aircraft Company, St. Louis, MO	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1976	H	Hughes Aircraft:
	REPLACEMENT COST:	Linear Displacement:	Advanced Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	.s.6	
F/A-18 Develop- mental	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F/A-18	VISUAL: Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: ±30°H; ±25°V	
(MACS 3.5)	No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation: MDEC VITAL IV	
	ATC: No	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: MDEC Type: Virtual image, CRT	
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	
		CDC Cyber 170-875	

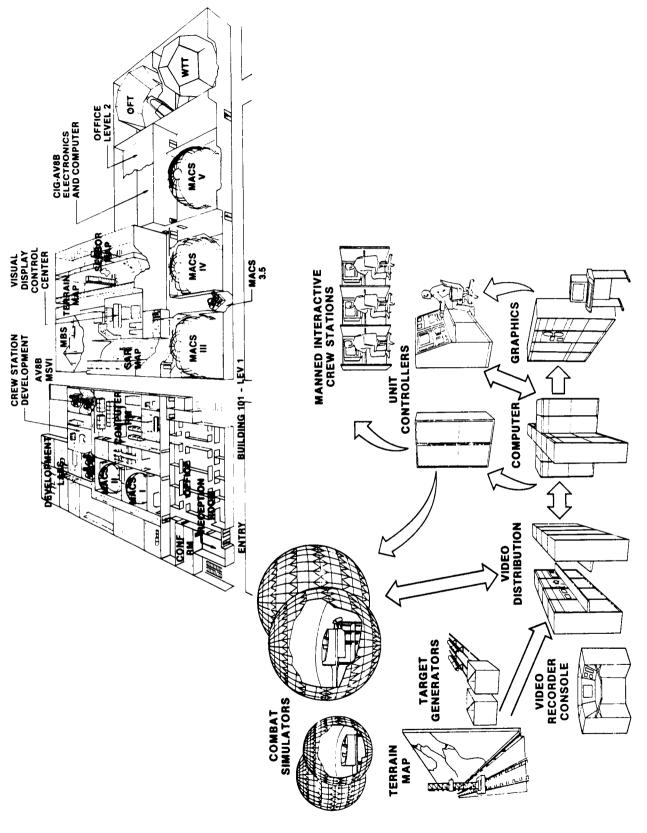
TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: The F/A-18 development simulator is used for hardware and software validation and verification. The simulator is collocated with the avionics development laboratory, and actual flight hardware and software can be flown in the simulator before actual flight.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited visual capability; is not flown with MACS for multiplane evaluations.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: L. E. Ross, McDonnell Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, MO 63166, (314) 233-6800.

MANNED AIR COMBAT SIMULATION FACILITY



McDonnell	VEHICLE SPECII	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aircraft Company,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1978	正	Hughes Aircraft:
	REPLACEMENT COST:	Linear Displacement:	Advanced Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	9's:	
Manned Simulator VSTOL #1	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): AV-8B	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: ±75°H; ±25°V	
(MSV-1)	No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation: MDEC VITAL IV, CRT, light valve	
	ATC: No	resentatio acturer:	
	Other:	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC Cyber 170-875	

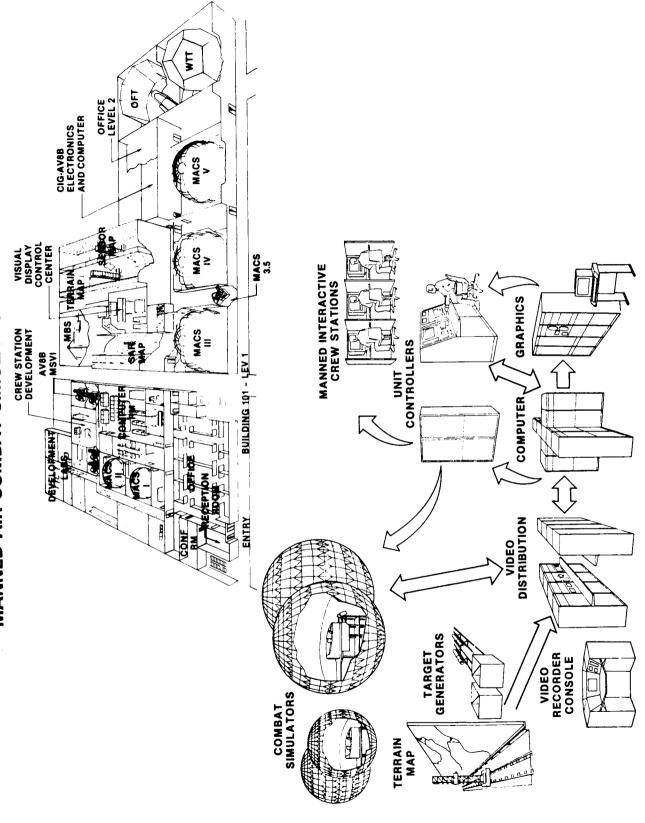
TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: The Manned Simulator V/STOL #1 is used for hardware and software validation and verification. The simulator is collocated with the avionics development laboratory, and actual flight hardware and software can be flown in the simulator before actual flight.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited visual capability; is not flown with MACS for multiplane evaluations.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: L. E. Ross, McDonnell Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, MO 63166, (314) 233-6800.

MANNED AIR COMBAT SIMULATION FACILITY



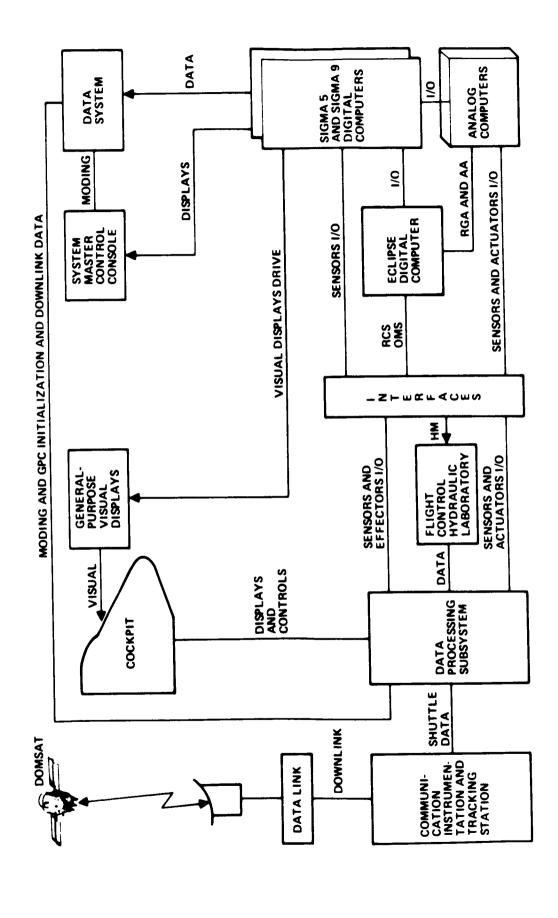
McDonnell	VEHICLE SPECII	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE
Aircraft Company, St. Louis, MO	Aircraft Company, DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980 St. Louis, MO		Japan-Kawasaki:
	REPLACEMENT COST:	Linear Displacement:	Simulator for Aircraft R&D
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	g's:	
Manned Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s):	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: $\pm 75^{\circ}$ H; $\pm 25^{\circ}$ V	
V/STOL #2	GR MK-V No. of Crew Stations:	Image Generation: MDEC VITAL IV, CRT, light valve	
	ATC: No	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: MDEC, MCAIR	
	Other:	Type: VITAL IV HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC Cyber 170-875	

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: The Manned Simulator V/STOL #2 is used for hardware and software validation and verification. The simulator is collocated with the avionics development laboratory, and actual flight hardware and software can be flown in the simulator before actual flight.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited visual capability; is not flown with MACS for multiplane evaluations.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: L. E. Ross, McDonnell Aircraft Company, P.O. Box 516, St. Louis, MO 63166, (314) 233-6800.



						 		
COMPARABLE	None							9 computers, Data iates, Inc., EAI-780
VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS	MOTION: Fixed	Linear Displacement:	9,8:	VISUAL: Forward left window	Image Generation: CBS color camera	Image Presentation: Eidophor projector	Manufacturer: Gretag Type: EP-8SQ	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Xerox Sigma 5 and 9 computers, Data General eclipse computers, and Electronic Associates, Inc., EAI-780
VEHICLE SPECIF	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1974	REPLACEMENT COST: \$100M	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s):	Space Shuttle Orbiter	ATC: No	Other: Full avionic capability supported by	a prototype data processing subsystem and prototype cockpit displays and controls
Rockwell	International, Downey, CA			Space Shuttle Hardware and	Software Evaluators			

- Flight control evaluationGuidance and navigation evaluation
 - Aerosurface actuator evaluation
 - Aeroflight assessment

- Integrated performance evaluation
 - Orbital maneuvering vehicle
 - Space station

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Host computer
 - Visual system

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computers and visual equipment.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: J. M. Robertson, Rockwell International, D/298, Mail Code DA25, 12214 Lakewood Blvd., Downey, CA 90241, (213) 922-4245.

4× SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM OF NAL FLIGHT SIMULATOR Cockpit Visual display units (4) Linkage Visual system computer Cockpit Control Flight computer console $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Analogue} \\ \text{and discrete} \\ 1/0 \end{pmatrix}$ Flight computer

Motion controller

Japan-National	VEHICLE SPECIF	VEHICLE SPECIFIC FLIGHT DECKS FACII	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1984	NA	ARC:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4.3M	Linear Displacement: (ft) Simulator	ight tor
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1984	Vert: 5.4; long: 6.5; lat: 6.8° g's: 1.1	
Flight Simulator for Research and	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Medium to large transports	VISUAL: Field of View: 26°V, 90.5°H	
	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: Mitsubishi Precision Co. Computer-generated imagery	
	ATC: No Other: Designed mainly for develonment	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Mitsubishi Precision Co. Type: Infinity display	
	of NAL QSTOL experimental aircraft	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Eclipse MV/6000 and MV/8000; NWX-230 color graphics system (JRC)	;00;

- Assessment of flying qualities and development of airworthiness criteria
 - Development of new concepts of guidance, AFCS, and cockpit display
 - Safety analysis
 - Pilot workload analysis 1 1

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Visual system (enhancement of number of edges per raster).

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computer.

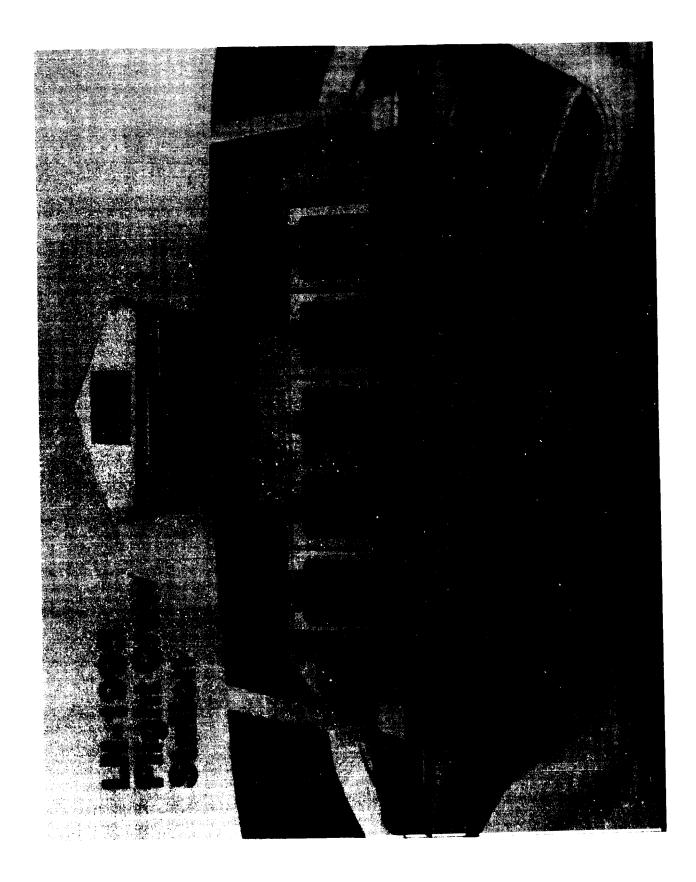
LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACTS: A. Watanabe and T. Bandow, NAL, 1880 Jindaiji-Cho, Chofu, Tokyo, Japan ZIP 182, phone: 0422-47-5911 (541).

- Development of cockpit for advanced technology fighter
 - Evaluation of CCV
- Handling quality of man/machine system

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited visual angle and no motion capability.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: K. Ochi, Structure and Equipment Research Section, First Engineering Dept., Nagoya Aircraft Works, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., 10, Oye-Cho, Minatoku, Nagoya, Japan.



NASA-Ames	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS CON	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Moffett Field, CA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1984		Lockheed, GA:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$6.2M	Linear Displacement: N/A Conc	Concepts Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's: N/A	
Advanced Concepts	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Advanced Aircraft LN 1995	VISUAL: Field of View: 30°V, 45°H	
Simulator	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: Link and Miles Image II	
	ATC: Fully interactive in Denver terminal area.	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Link and Miles Type: Image II	
	panels, voice I/O	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: SEL 32/77, VAX 11/780, Adage RDS 3000 Raster Graphics	Graphics

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: Evaluation of human performance prediction.

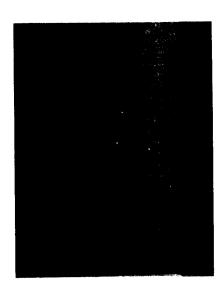
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Daylight visual four windowsMotion system

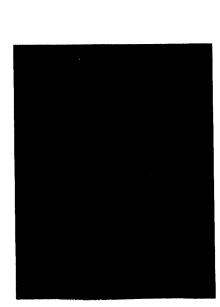
CONSTRAINTS: Limited by power of computers and graphics systems.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Shiner, Facility Manager, Mail Stop 257-1, NASA—Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, (415) 965-6279.

AMES FLIGHT SIMULATOR FOR ADVANCED AIRCRAFT



HANDLING QUALITIES AND FLIGHT DYNAMICS RESEARCH

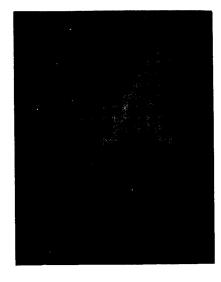


AIRWORTHINESS AND
CERTIFICATION FOR CIVIL
TRANSPORTS

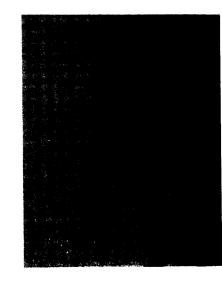


• LARGE AMPLITUDE 6 DOF MOTION SYSTEM (100 ft LATERAL)





CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT FOR DOD



DOD AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

NASA-Ames	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	IGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Kesearch Center, Moffett Field, CA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1969		U.KRAE
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$6M	Linear Displacement: (ft)	(Bedford): Advanced Flight
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	g's: ±0.4, ±0.25, ±0.25	Simulator
Flight Simulator for Advanced Aircraft (FSAA)	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): OSRA, RSRA, F111, Shuttle, KC135, UH60, UH-1H, XV15	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: VFA 48°H x 36.5°V, E&S 22°H x 22°V	x 22°V
	No. of Crew Stations: Two	Imaga Generation: Redifon/E&S Picture System I TV Camera, Model Board/Calligraphic	Ι.
	ATC:	resentation acturer:	olor TV and HUD
	Other:	Type: 525 Raster Scan/Strobe Monitors HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Xerox Sigma 8 Computer	ors

- Handling quality and flight dynamics research
 - Aircraft concept development
- Aircraft systems development

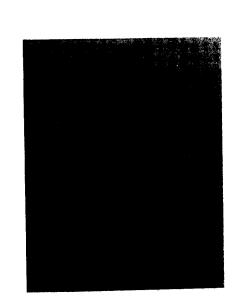
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Installation of interchangeable cab concept
- Installation of CGI visual presentation system

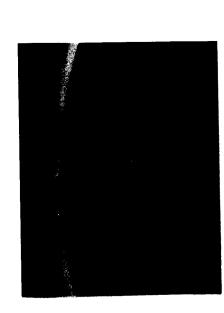
CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computer.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: A. M. Cook, NASA-Ames Research Center, Mail Stop 243-1, Moffett Field, CA 94035, (415) 965-5162.

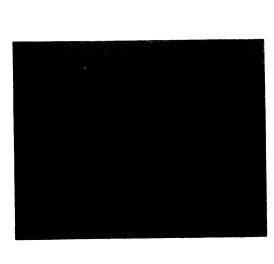
AMES VERTICAL MOTION SIMULATOR



SPACE SHUTTLE LANDING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

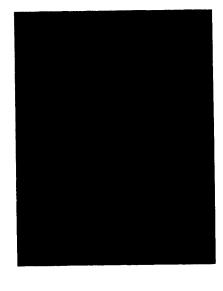


VTOL SHIPBOARD LANDING RESEARCH

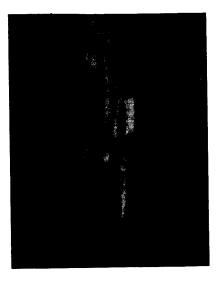


• INTERCHANGEABLE CABS

- WIDE FOV COMPUTER
 GENERATED IMAGERY
- LARGE AMPLITUDE 6 DOF MOTION SYSTEM (60 ft VERTICAL × 40 ft LATERAL)



ROTORCRAFT HANDLING QUALITIES



CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT FOR DOD

NASA-Ames	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	GHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Moffett Field, CA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1979/1982	MOTION: Moving	None
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$10M	Linear Displacement: (ft)	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS : 2 shifts per day	g's: ±0.75, ±0.5, ±0.5	
Vertical Motion Simulator (VMS)	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Shuttle, XV15, UH60, RSRA, YAV8B	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: Each CGI Window, 48°H x 36.5°V	Λ _o ς
	No. of Crew Stations: 1 or 2	Image Generation: CGI-Singer Link and Evans & Sutherland; DIG 1, Full Color and Calligraphic	s & Sutherland;
	ATC:	Image Presentation: Four-window collimated, color TV, and external HUD Manufacturer: Singer Link and E&S Picture System	color TV, and
	Office		nd Strobe
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC 7600; Xerox Sigma 8; Xerox Sigma 7	

- Handling qualities and flight dynamics research
 - Aircraft concept development
 - Aircraft systems development

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Installation of rotor system motion generator (RSMG)
- Installation of advanced cab and visual system (ACAVS)
- Installation of Evans & Sutherland CT5A image generator

CONSTRAINTS: None

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: A. M. Cook, NASA-Ames Research Center, Mail Stop 243-1, Moffett Field, CA 94035, (415) 965-5162.

211A

NASA-Ames Recearch Conter		GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	GHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Moffett Field, CA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED:	1963/1984	MOTION: Moving	Grumman:
	REPLACEMENT COST:	\$4M	Linear Displacement: (ft)	LAIMAKS
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:	Being upgraded Operational 1985	g's: ±0.28, ±0.23, ±0.3	
6 Degrees of Freedom	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s):		VISUAL: Field of View: $48^{\circ} H \times 36.5^{\circ} V$	
	No. of Crew Stations:		Image Generation: Redifon TV Camera/Model Board	
	ATC:		Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Miratel Type: B/W, 525 Line Raster	
			HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Xerox Sigma 9 Computer	

- Handling qualities and flight dynamics research
 - VTOL hover and landings
- Simulation with 1 to 1 open-cockpit motion mode

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Improved servo performance
 - Tail-sitter VTOL capability

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computer.

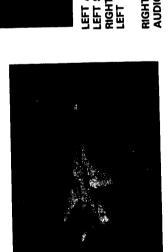
LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: A. M. Cook, NASA-Ames Research Center, Mail Stop 243-1, Moffett Field, CA 94035, (415) 965-5162.

VISUAL MOTION SIMULATOR



MUTLTIBODIED TRANSPORT STUDIES



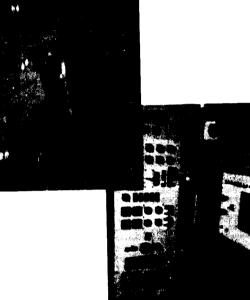


F-14 VALIDITY CUE FIDELITY STUDY



L1011 RELAXED STATIC STABILITY FOR INCREASED FUEL EFFICIENCY

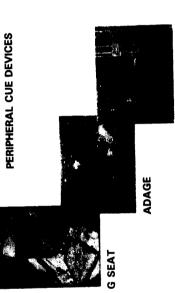
VLDS



SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DIRECTIONAL CONTROL ON RUNWAYS HIGH-SPEED TURN-OFF STUDIES

LEFT AND RIGHT COLLIMATING DISPLAYS
LEFT SIDE INSTRUMENTS — TRANSPORT
RIGHT SIDE INSTRUMENTS — HELICOPTER
LEFT — PROGRAMMABLE HYDRAULIC WHEEL,

RIGHT - MECHANICAL CYCLIC CONTROLLER COLUMN, RUDDER **AUDIO CUES**



FOR VTOL IFR APPROACHES



GROUND HANDLING CHARACTERISTICS ON DRY, FLOODED, AND ICY RUNWAYS



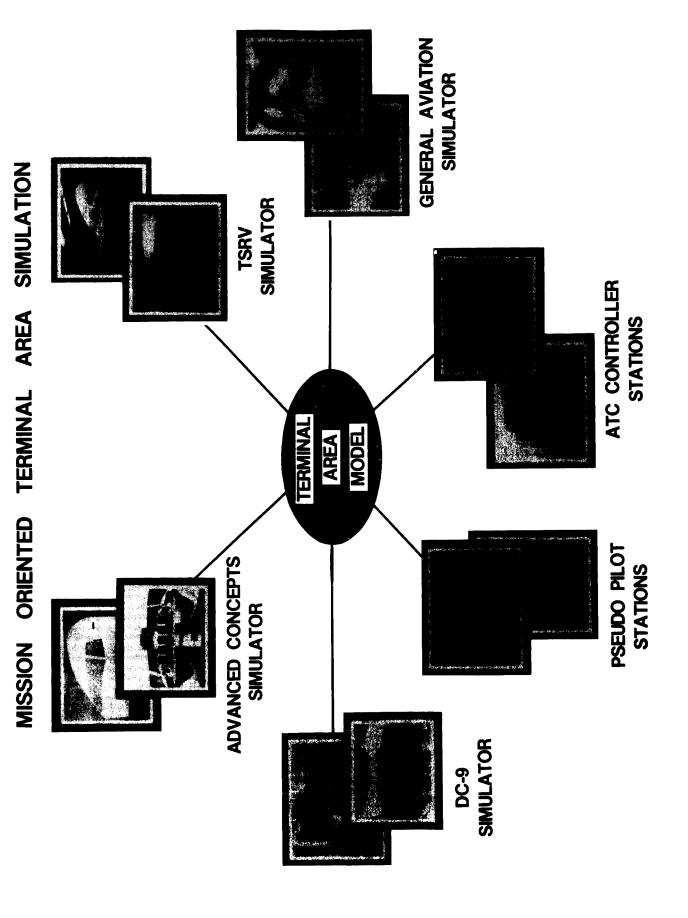
NASA-Langley	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	GHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Hampton, VA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED : 1971/1974/1976	MOTION: Moving	Neth-NLR: Moving Base
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	Linear Displacement: (in) Vert: 69: long: 96: lat: 96	Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's: ±0.8	
Visual Motion Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Numerous transports, helicopters, fighters, and GA aircraft	VISUAL: Field of View: 60° diagonal (both pilots)	
	No.of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: Redifussion: Model Board	
	ATC: Available	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Redifussion Type: Duo-View	
	Otner: G-seat, neag-up and neag-gown graphics displays	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC Cyber 175 with adage color graphics for head-down displays	ead-down displays

- Landing approach studies
- Directional control on runways
- Aircraft stability and control studies
 VTOL IFR approaches

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: Research limited only by motion and visual limits.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: B. R. Ashworth, NASA-Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23665, (804) 865-3874.



NASA-Langley	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Hampton, VA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	MOTION: N/A	GR-DFVLR: Air Traffic
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M		Management and
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's:	Simulator
Mission Oriented Terminal Area	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Business jets through heavy transports	VISUAL: Field of View: Standard ATC scope	
(MOTAS)	No. of Crew Stations: Multiple simulators	Image Generation: Evans & Sutherland PS-300	
	ATC: 2 stations. Multiple routes and sectors for Denver terminal area	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: E&S Type: Monochrome Controller Stations	ю.
	of computer generated aircraft	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: CDC Cyber 175 (2) with PDP 11/44 for controller station graphics and PDP 11/34 for pseudo-pilot stations	ith PDP 11/44 audo-pilot stations

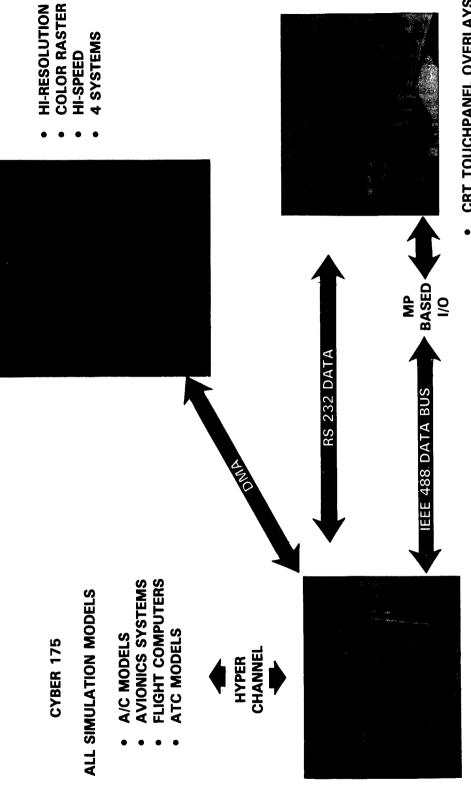
- Evaluation of flight management techniques in terminal area
 - Pilot workload studies
- Cockpit display of traffic

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: No General Aviation routes yet; Denver terminal area only.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: J. A. Houck, NASA-Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA, (804) 865-2981.

ADVANCED CONCEPTS SIMULATOR



- GRAPHICS HOST (DMA)
 - COCKPIT I/O (IEEE 488)
- TOUCHPANEL HOST (RS 232)
- VOICE SYSTEM HOST (RS 232)

- CRT TOUCHPANEL OVERLAYSFLAT PANEL CDU DISPLAYS
 - VOICE I/O
- MULTI-LEGEND SWITCHES
 - SIDE ARM CONTROLLER

NASA-Langley	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Center, Hampton, VA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1984	MOTION: Fixed	Lockheed, GA: Advanced
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4M	-	Concepts Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's:	
Advanced Concepts Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Advanced all-electric twin-engine transport	VISUAL: None Field of View: None	
	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: None	
	ATC: Fully interactive in Denver terminal area.	Image Presentation: None	
	Other: Advanced all-CK1 ingnt deck with touch panels, voice I/O, and side stick controllers	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Cyber 175 and VAX 11/780 computing Adage RDS 3000 Raster Graphics Systems	1/780 computing

- Information management
- Interfaces to various automation levels
 - Decision making assistance
- Weather managementMatching future ATC operations

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Visual system
- Motion capability

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computers and graphics equipment.

NASA-Johnson	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Space Center, Houston, TX	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970's/1981	MOTION: None	NASA-JSC: SAIL/SMS
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$15M	Linear Displacement:	except no flight
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational	g's:	
Systems Engineering	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Space Shuttle free-flying Shuttle payloads.	VISUAL: Field of View: 36° x 47° typical, 70°	
Simulator	and Manned Maneuvering Unit No. of Crew Stations: 3	Image Generation: CGI-Evans & Sutherland CT3, General Electric (Vintage 1964+)	3,)64+)
	ATC: Forward orbiter station	Image Presentation: American Airlines, Ferrand: Orbiter forward station, 1 window; Orbiter aft station, 3 windows, 2 CCTV's; MMU, 1 window	1: Orbiter forward ows, 2 CCTV's;
	Other: Ait orbiter station/MIMU (interactive)	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: SEL 32/8780 (3), SEL 32/75 (5)	

- Shuttle DDT&E (ascent, entry/landing, on-orbit—rendezvous, prox ops, RMS)
- Operations support—on-orbit multibody/RMS procedures development, crew training

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Multibody Orbiter, Space Station, free-flyer simulation to support Space Station
 - Visual system upgrade to provide additional eyepoints/scene fidelity

CONSTRAINTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: R. H. St. John, NASA-Johnson Space Center, Mail Stop EF3, Houston, TX 77058, (713) 483-4571.

DOD-Flight	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Lynamics Laboratory Wright-Patterson	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1970/1983	MOTION: Moving	NASA-LaRC:
Air Force Base, OH	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	Linear Displacement: (ft)	V Isual Mollon Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's:	
Flight/ Bomber Simulator*	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F-16 (only program to date is terrain following development F-16 model used because it was convenient) No. of Crew Stations: ATC:	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: 48°H x 36°V Image Generation: Rediffusion: Solid Model Terrain Board Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Rediffusion Type: Duoview HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Two SEL 32/77 digital computers with	Ferrain Board
		256-KW memory each; two EAI Pacer 100 digital computers; two CSPI MAP 300 array processors; one EAI Model 327 Hyshare Interface; two EAI 781 analog computers; one EAI 7800 analog computer	al computers; two 327 Hyshare Inter- 800 analog computer

- Development of terrain following/terrain
 - Avoidance/automatic terrain following
- Control algorithms and cockpit displays

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS:

- Limited motion
- Limited field of view

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul E. Blatt, AFWAL/FIGD, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH 45433, (513) 255-4690.

^{*}Developed from FB-11 training simulator.

DOD-AFHRL/OT,		GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS FA	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Williams Air Force Base, AZ	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983/1985	MOTION: Fixed base	
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$8M	Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational	g's:	
Fiber-Optic Helmet-Mounted	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F-16C, AT-38	VISUAL: Full color Field of View: Instantaneous 135°H x 64°V with a 25°H x 19°V high resolution inset. Both are slaved to an optical head tracking	5°H x 19°V lead tracking
(FOHMD)	No. of Crew Stations:	system. Total FOV: Unlimited. Image Generation: Singer CGI (digital image generating system-Dig)	3
	ATC:	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: FERRAND Type: Two helmet-mounted pancake windows using	ows using
	Other:	PUTER S	

- Target recognition and acquisition
- High performance aircraft pilot head and eye movement studies

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Addition of an eye-tracking system with eventual goal of eye-slaved imagery.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computer.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. T. Longridge, AFHRL/OT, Williams Air Force Base, AZ 85240-6457, (602) 988-6561.

DOD-AFHRL/OT, Williams Air Force	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Base, AZ	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1985	MOTION: Fixed-base	ne
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$10M	Degrees of Freedom: Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational by July 1986	9's:	
24-Ft Diam. Limited Field of View Dome	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F-16A with Block 10 and 15 configurations	VISUAL: Full color Field of View: 140° H x 60° V (with a 26° H x 20° V high resolution inset); both background and inset are eye-slaved; eye movement is limited to 300° H x 140° V.	' high resolution eye movement is
	No. of Crew Stations:	Image Generation: GE CGI with cell texturing.	
	ATC:	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Spitz Type: Dome projection using three GE light valves	light valves
	Other:	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: SEL 32/8780 and 6750 with Sanders Graphics	with Sanders

- Evaluate dome technology
- Evaluate effect of scene contact on training effectiveness
 - Evaluate head and eye-tracking systems

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Upgrade image generating system to operate at a 60-Hz update rate with dual viewpoints
 - Upgrade the other 6 of 10 channels of imagery for cell texturing

CONSTRAINTS: All imagery is slaved to head and eye-tracking.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Capt. J. Duff, AFHRL/OT, Williams Air Force Base, AZ 85240-6457, (602)988-6561.

	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
DOD-AFHRL/OT,	DOD-AFHRL/OT, DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1985	MOTION: Fixed base	None
Williams Air Force Base, AZ	REPLACEMENT COST: \$10M	Degrees of Freedom: Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational by FY88	g's:	
24-in Diam. Full Field of View Dome	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F-16C	VISUAL: Full color Field of View: Full 360° FOV eye-slaved system; eight projectors—five active at any one time	; eight
	No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation: GE CGI with cell texturing.	
	ATC:	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Singer	
	Other:	Type: Dome projection using eight GE light valves	E light valves
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: SEL 32/8780 and 6750 with Sanders Graphics	

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: Evaluation of dome technology.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Upgrade image-generating system to operate at a 60-Hz update rate with dual viewpoints
 - Upgrade the other 6 of 10 channels of imagery for cell texturing

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computers.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Capt. J. Duff, AFHRL/OT, Williams Air Force Base, AZ 85240-6457, (602) 988-6561.

DOD-AFHRL/	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
OT, Williams Air Force Base, AZ	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1985		None
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$7M	Linear Displacement:	
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational in September 1985	0,e:	
LANTIRN Low Altitude	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F-16C	VISUAL: Two separate full-color systems Field of View: (1) FLIR (forward-looking infrared radar) has a 20° x 2° FOV used for the maverick missile, a 10° x 10° used for targeting	radar) has a 20° x used for tarneting
Night Terrain Infrared Navigation	No. of Crew Stations:]	radar, and a 28°H x 30°V used for the HUD. (2) 300°H x 180° out the window CGI. Image Generation:	
	ATC:	Manufacturer: GE (1) Computer-generated electro-optical viewing system. (2) Computer-generated imagery with cell	tical viewing agery with cell
	Other:	texturing.	
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: SEL 32/8780 and 6750 with Sanders graphics	

- Syllabus development
 - Workload studies
- IOS designSensor-based night-attack research

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Upgrade IOS for performance measurement
- Integrate AVTS (Advanced Visual Technology System)

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computer and graphics system.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. R. Brooks, AFHRL/OT, Williams Air Force Base, AZ 85240-6457, (602) 988-6561.

Bell Helicopter,	GENERIC FI	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS COI	COMPARABLE
Fort Worth, TX	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983		Boeing Vertol, PA:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2.5M	Linear Displacement:	Piloted Flight Simulation
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational	Fac g's:	Facility
Engineering Interactive Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Tilt rotor aircraft (XV15, JVX, LHX), general helicopters (AH1, UH1, M222, etc.)	VISUAL: Field of View: 180° x 35° (aggregate) Four channels	
	No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation: Vital IV with data-base control and minimal surface "texturing" for NOE flight	nd minimal
	ATC: Battlefield management	Image Presentation: Beam splitters and infinity optics	S.
	Other: 1553 Bus I/O to actual vehicle		
	digital avionics: digital SCAS, digital fuel control, and control loaders	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: VAX 11/780 + AD10	

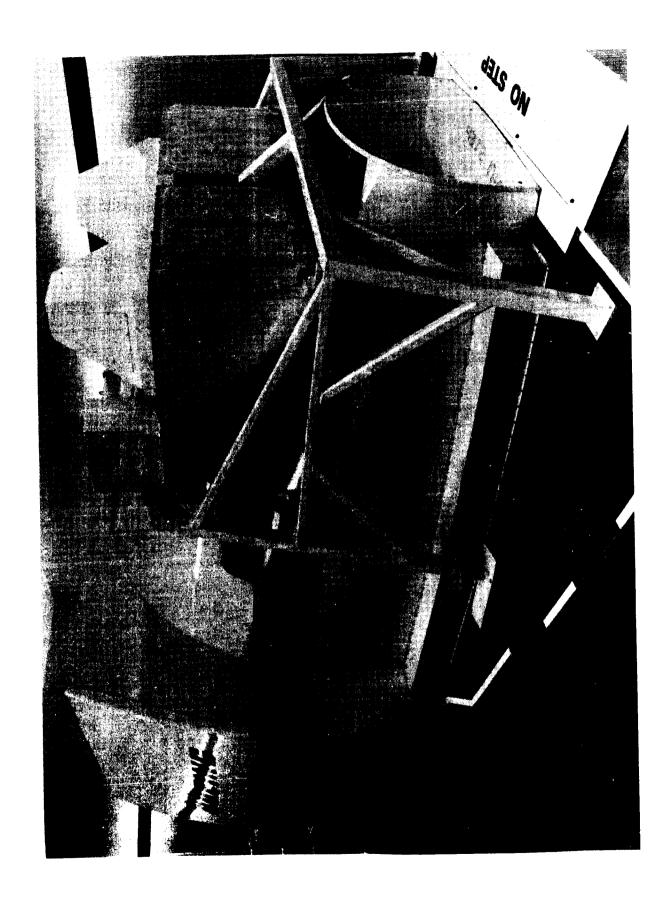
- Control law development and evaluation
 - Cockpit environment design
- Display symbology design and evaluation
 - Digital avionics evaluation
- Battlefield mission evaluation

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS (1985):

- Upgrade VAX 11/780 to VAX 8600
- Upgrade AD10 to floating-point processor for Blade Element Model
 - Upgrade Vital IV to five channels for sensor simulation

CONSTRAINTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: L. M. Landry, Jr., Dept. 87, Bell Helicopter Textron, P.O. Box 482, Ft. Worth, TX 76101, (817) 280-2872.



The Boeing	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE
Company, Seattle, WA	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	MOTION: Moving	NASA-ARC:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$5.9M	Linear Displacement: (in)	727 Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 2 shifts per day	g's: 0.5	
Flight Systems Laboratory	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): 707, 727, 737, 747	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: Pilot/copilot-47.4°H, 35.1°V	
Multipurpose Cab	No. of Crew Stations: 2 (pilot and copilot)	Image Generation: Pilot side window: 40.7°H, 32.5°V Evans & Sutherland: CT5-CGI	32.5°V
	ATC: Yes (intercom)	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Evans & Sutherland	
	Other: Quick change capability for instru-	Type: CGI-Beamsplitter/mirror	
	ments and throttle stand, CRT displays,	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	
	punos	Harris H800 +(2) Harris Slash 6 front-end processors	ors

- Stability and control assessment
 - Flying qualities assessment
- Instrument/display development
 - Pilot evaluations
- Incident investigation
 - Certification

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Ongoing changes as required by programs.

CONSTRAINTS: Two vision viewpoints shared between this cab and two others by scheduling.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. E. Phillips, Boeing Computer Services Company, Mail Stop 66-22, P.O. Box 24346, Seattle, WA 98124, (206) 237-7872.

	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE
Soeing Vertol Company,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 6-75/in progress		Bell Helicopter:
Philadelphia, PA	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3M	dom: 6 ment: ±2.5 in	Full-Mission Simulator System
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational	Angular Accel: 4^{-1} rad/sec ² g's: $X = \pm 1.5g$; $Y = \pm 0.62g$; $Z = \pm 0.62g$	
Engineering Flight Simulator Facility	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Helicopters/VSTOL: tandem rotor, tilt rotor, and single rotor	VISUAL: Field of View: 125°H, 74°V; 38° x 28.5° windows; 10° window posts	NS;
	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation: Multiwindow B/W CCTV optical probe with terrain board for out-of-window displays and raster scan symbol	cal probe with
	ATC: I motion base/collimated Other: I fixed-base/noncollimated	generator Collimated and noncollimated four-window CRT displays and single-channel helmet-mounted sight/display (IHADSS)	ed four-window d sight/display
	Targeting: Air to ground with IHADSS system	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Dual Perkin-Elmer 3200 MPS Computer Systems	
TYPICAL, R&D PROGRAMS.	GRAMS		

- Helicopter flight control law development
 - SAS and AFCS/FCS development
- Work-load analysis (human factors)
- Advanced cockpit management systems
 - Visual display development
- A/C flight control integration, C/O (ADOCS)
 - A/C avionics system integration

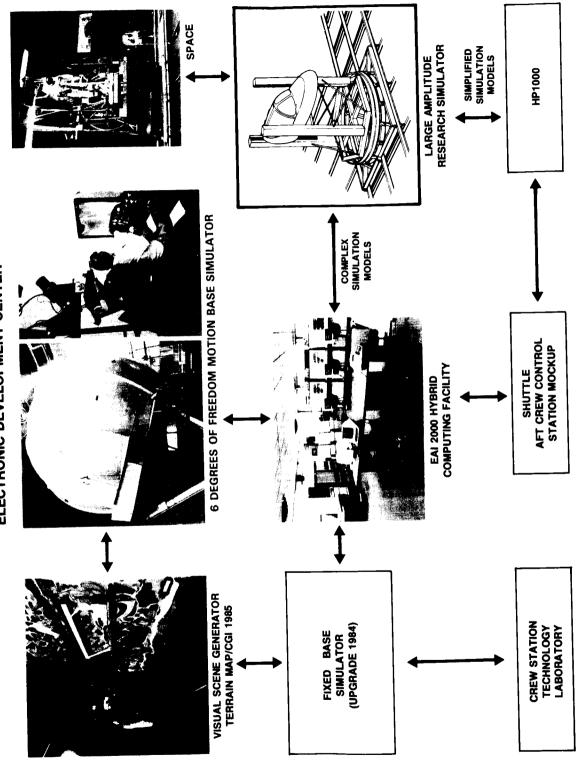
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

- Computer-generated image visual system
 - Large displacement motion base
- Two interchangeable simulator cabs - New facility building expansion
 - Air-to-air combat capability

CONSTRAINTS: One visual eye point (point of view).

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: T. S. Garnett, Flying Qualities Flight Simulation Lab., Boeing Vertol Company, P.O. Box 16858 — Mail Stop P38-31, Philadelphia, PA 19142, (215) 522-3354.

GRUMMAN AEROSPACE AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE R&D SIMULATION COMPLEX **ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER**



GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS FACILITIES	1980/1983 MO	\$5M Linear Displacement: (in)	6 days per week	EMS SIMULATED: VISUAL: Day, Color reraft Type(s): X-29A, F-14, A-6 Field of View: 70° model board; 240° target tracking	o.of Crew Stations: 2 (1 single pilot, 1 tandem pilot/MCO) Model board, optical probe, color TV, Hi Resolution TV, and moving target model	Image Pr Type:	Other: Readily interchangeable instrument	nanels: three-axis force-feel controller HOSI COMPUTER SYSTEM: EAI 2000 Hybrid Computing System
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 19	REPLACEMENT COST: \$5	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 6 day	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): X-29A, F-14	No. of Crew Stations: 2 (1 single pilot, 1 tandem pilo	ATC: No	Other: Readily interchangeab	panels; three-axis force-feel or
ue mai ar	Aerospace, Rethnage NV	of the contract of the contrac		Six Degrees of Freedom Motion	Base Simulator			

1 1	Control system evaluation	Handling qualities
	1	1

Failure analysis 1

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Computer image generation visual system.

CONSTRAINTS: No constraints within the operational capability.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Garner, Grumman Aerospace Corp., Mail Station C03-14, Bethpage, NY 11714, (516) 575-5626.

Departure characteristics

Advanced design concepts Man/machine interface

⁻ Weapon system evaluation

SPACE SIMPLIFIED SIMULATION MODELS LARGE AMPLITUDE RESEARCH SIMULATOR HP1000 GRUMMAN AEROSPACE AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE R&D SIMULATION COMPLEX 6 DEGREES OF FREEDOM MOTION BASE SIMULATOR COMPLEX SIMULATION MODELS ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER HH AFT CREW CONTROL STATION MOCKUP EAI 2000 HYBRID COMPUTING FACILITY SHUTTLE VISUAL SCENE GENERATOR TERRAIN MAP/CGI 1985 FIXED BASE SIMULATOR (UPGRADE 1984) TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY **CREW STATION**

Grumman	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS COMPA	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aerospace, Bethpage, NY	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: Upgraded 1984	MOTION: Fixed	Hughes Aircraft:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$3M		Advanced Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	9's:	
Fixed-Base Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): F-14, A-6, VSTOL	VISUAL: Field of View: 70° model board	
Crew Station Technology Lab	No.of Crew Stations: 2 (1 pilot, 1 copilot)	Image Generation: Grumman Aerospace Model board	
	ATC: No	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Grumman	
	Other: Standard instrument panel CRT	Type: Projection 24-ft dia. partial dome	
	crew station with touch panel, voice I/O, color displays, programmable switches	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: SEL 32/8750 and IPU's and peripherals Sanders Graphics 7 & 8, Gaertner DDS 480S AGP Color Graphics System	peripherals Jraphics

- Handling qualities
- Three-dimensional pictorial display formats
 - Use of color in flight and tactical displays
- Role of voice technology in flight crew stations

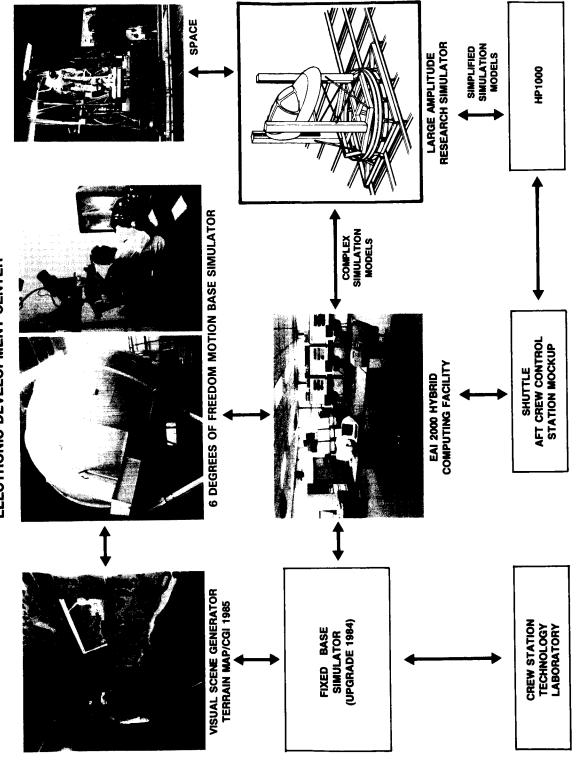
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Visual system
 - Cockpit

CONSTRAINTS: Computers and graphics equipment.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACTS: H. Sherman, Grumman Aerospace Corp., Mail Station C04-14, Bethpage, NY 11714, (516) 575-7784; T. Garner, Grumman Aerospace Corp., Mail Station C03-14, Bethpage, NY 11714, (516) 575-5626.

GRUMMAN AEROSPACE AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE R&D SIMULATION COMPLEX **ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER**



Grumman	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aerospace, Bethpage, NY	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1981/continuous upgrade	MOTION: Moving Degree of Freedom: 6	NASA-ARC:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	(ft)	Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	Vert: 10; long: 40; lat: 35 g's: 1/2 all axes	
Large Amplitude	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): VTOL (hover mode)	VISUAL: Field of View: Out of window (hover mode)	
Research Simulator (LARS)	No. of Crew Stations:]	Image Generation: None	
	ATC: No	Image Presentation: None	
	Other: Manned remote work stations, remote manipulator systems, and small free-flyers (space)	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Hewlett Packard 1000 System (F-Computer and peripherals); EAI 2000 Hybrid Computing Facility	System (F- outing Facility

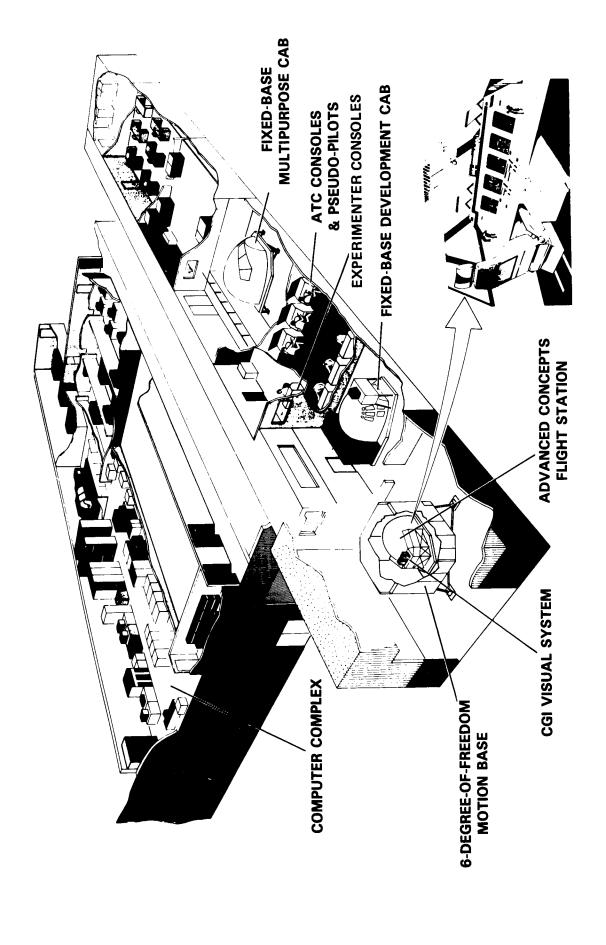
- Research in V/STOL handling qualities requirements
 - VTOL flight-control development
- Small space-vehicle command/control development
- Astronaut familiarization with Shuttle-related activities

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Expansion of operating area to facilitate interchange of programs
 - Transition to all digital control and measurement
 - Extension of system frequency responses

CONSTRAINTS: Physical limitations of system only.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Harry T. Breul, R&D Center, Grumman Aerospace Corporation, Mail Station A8-35, Bethpage, NY 11714, (516) 575-1971.



I.ockheed	GENERIC FL	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Georgia Co.,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1984	MOTION: 1 Moving; 3 Fixed NA	NASA-ARC:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$6M	a) a+ : +48	Advanced Concepts Flight
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational		Simulator
Man-Vehicle	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Advanced concepts transport, assault	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Night, Color Field of View: 36° x 48°	
Laboratory	transport (C-130, C-5) No. of Crew Stations: 4	Image Generation: Dalto; Rediffusion Model Board and E&S SP-2 CGI	
	ATC: Yes	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: American Airlines	
	Other Advanced all-CRT flight deck with	Type: Spherical mirror/beamsplitter	
	touch panels, voice I/O, and side-stick controllers	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Two VAX 11/780, one SEL 32/77, one SEL 32/87, five TI 980	five TI 980

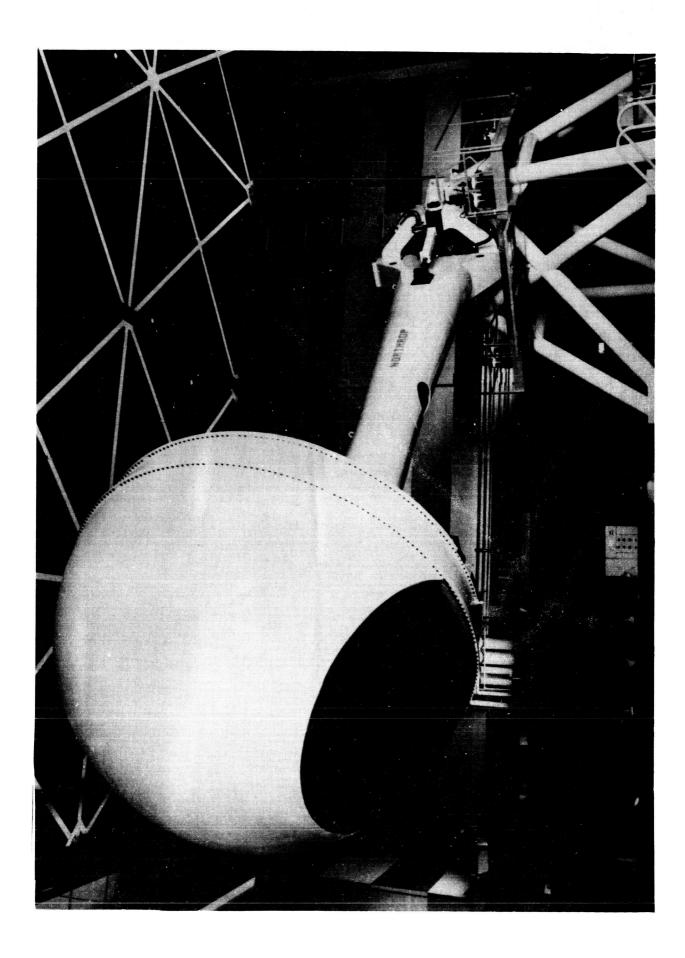
- Aircraft handling qualities development
 - Aircraft flight control system design
 - Hardware integration/verification
- Avionic software development/verification
- Man/machine interface
- Integrated controls and displays

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

- Wide field-of-view visual system
- Increased capability host computer

CONSTRAINTS: With four cockpits, two visual systems, and one motion system, it is necessary to swap equipment and flight stations as program requirements dictate.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: C. P. Moore, Manager, Department 72-36, Zone 410, Lockheed Georgia Company, Marietta, GA 30063, (404) 424-5642.



Northrop	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	HT DECKS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aircraft Division,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1971	MOTION: beam type	ഹ	DOD-Wright Patterson:
Hawthorne, CA	REPLACEMENT COST: N/A	Linear Displacement: Beam ±10-ft vertical and lateral cockpit	and lateral cockpit	LAMARS
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	$\pm 25^{\circ}$ pitch, roll, yaw $\mathbf{g's}$: 2.5		
T and Amalitical	SYSTEMS SIMULATED:	VISUAL:	Ground Scene	Target
Simulator	Aircraft Type(s): All types of tactical aircraft	Field of View:	50° x 50°	15° slewable
(201)	No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation:	Singer Link	Camera
			Š	System
	ATC:	Image Presentation:	Dome	Dome
	:::			
	Office: O-suit	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Five Harris Slash 4's	TEM:	

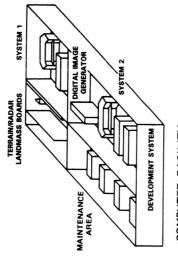
- Flight control development
 - Handling qualities studies
- Weapons systems evaluations
 - Air combat simulation

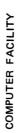
PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

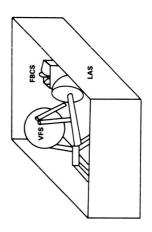
CONSTRAINTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: M. L. Flax, Northrop Corporation, One Northrop Avenue, 3845/64, Hawthorne, CA 90250, (213) 970-4037.

NORTHROP FLIGHT SIMULATION LABORATORY







CREW STATION FACILITY

Northrop	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	GHT DECKS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Aircraft Division,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1980	MOTION: None		McDonnell Douglas,
Hawthorne, CA	REPLACEMENT COST: N/A	Linear Displacement:		
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational	g's: None		
	SYSTEMS SIMULATED:	VISUAL:	Ground Scene	Target
Visual Flight Simulator	Aircraft Type(s): All types of tactical aircraft	Field of View:	150 × 50	13 stewarde
	No.of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation:	Singer Link DIG	Camera Model System
	ATC:	Image Presentation:	Dome	Dome
	Other: G-suit	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Five Harris Slash 4's	TEM:	

Avionics integration

Crew station evaluationHuman factors studies

- Weapon systems evaluations

Full mission simulationAir combat simulation

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: None.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: M. L. Flax, Northrop Corporation, One Northrop Avenue, 3845/64, Hawthorne, CA 90250, (213) 970-4037.

Sikorsky Aircraft,	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS		COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Stratford, CT	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: July 1984	MOTION: Fixed base Bell F	Bell Helicopter:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$4.5M		Simulator System
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Fully operational	9's:	
Fixed-Base Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Variety of rotorcraft	VISUAL: Field of View: $140^{\circ}H$, $60^{\circ}V$ for three screens relocatable chin window of $45^{\circ}H$, $60^{\circ}V$	atable chin
	No. of Crew Stations: 1 or 2	Image Generation: Rediffusion Simulation computer-generated imagery/Evans & Sutherland Modified SP3T Triad.	or-generated
	ATC: Other: Conventional and sidearm con-	Image Presentation: Three screens and one relocatable chin window screen	ble chin window
	trollers, collision detection, height above terrain, sensor channel, and real-time sound system	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: DEC PDP 10 and PDP 11	

- Systems integration Rotorcraft handling qualities and control systems research
 - Human factors cockpit development studies
 Tactical situation studies
 NOE flight evaluations

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: None.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by capabilities of visual computers.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Ray Thornberg, Sikorsky Aircraft, Simulation Software, Main Street, Stratford, CT 06601, (203) 386-4470.

Sikorsky Aircraft,	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	SHT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1985-1986	MOTION: Degrees of Freedom: 6 (Vert: +32, -39;	None
I —	REPLACEMENT COST: \$11M	Linear Displacement: (in) lat: +45, -45; Approx. Angular	
1	OPERATIONAL STATUS: Operational April 1986	±25° g; Or	
	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Variety of rotorcraft	VISUAL: Field of View: $180^{\circ} \mathrm{H, +20 \ to -} 60^{\circ} \mathrm{V}$	
	No. of Crew Stations: 1 or 2	Image Generation: Computer-generated imagery by General Electric's Compu-Scene IV	r by General
	ATC:	Image Presentation: 20-ft aluminum dome	
	Other: Conventional and sidearm controllers, collision detection, height above terrain, and sensor channel	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: One DEC PDP 10, two SEL's	

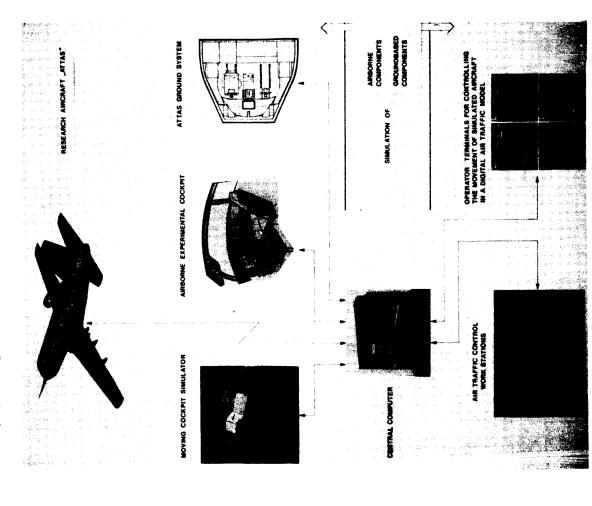
- Systems integration
- Rotorcraft handling qualities and control systems research
 - Human factors cockpit development studies
- Tactical situation studies
- NOE flight evaluations 1 1

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS: Eye/head tracker.

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by capabilities of visual system.

<u>LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT:</u> Ray Thornberg, Sikorsky Aircraft, Simulation Software, Main Street, Stratford, CT 06601, (203) 386-4470.

ATMOS AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS SIMULATOR



Germany-DFVLR	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	НТ DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1982/1984	MOTION: Fixed	NASA-LaRC:
	REPLACEMENT COST: \$1M	Linear Displacement:	MOTAS
	OPERATIONAL STATUS:* ATC: 1983 AEC: 1985	9's:	
Air Traffic Management and	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s):	VISUAL: None Field of View:	
Operations	Advanced FBW transport		
Simulator (ATMOS)	No. of Crew Stations: 2	Image Generation:	
	(1 alternative)		
	ATC: Yes	Image Presentation:	
	Other: E.ll and time aimulation 1400 w		
	1400 nm area; advanced aft flight deck, and variably configured displays and controls	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: VAX 11/750, PDP 11/50 (dual), PDP 11/34, several LSI-Micros; Evans & Sutherland, PS2 graphics system	1/50 (dual), PDP 2 graphics system

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: Integration of Air Traffic Management and Flight Management Systems

Airborne component

Flight management systems

Structure, information management/presentation

Air/ground communications by data link

Cooperative interaction with advanced ATC systems

In-flight validation onboard ATTAS research aircraft

ATC component

Air traffic management systems

Operations in full-scale advanced scenarios (50 simulated A/C and "live" ATTAS research aircraft)

Benefits of EMS capabilities for ATC planning and procedures

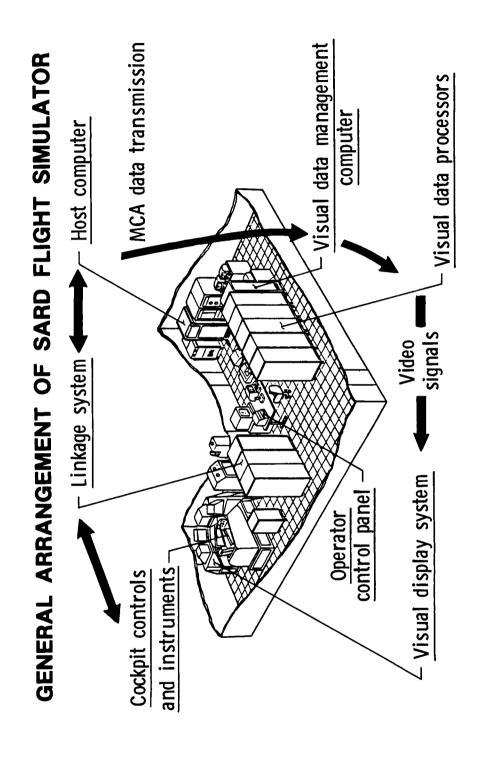
Optimum interaction controller/automated ATC

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

CONSTRAINTS:

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: J. Thomas, DFVLR, Institute for Flight Guidance, P.O. Box 3267, D-3300 Braushweig/FGR, phone: 0532-3952501.

^{*}AEC: Airborne Experimental Cockpit; ATTAS: Advanced Technologies and Testing Aircraft System.



Japan–Kawasaki	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	HT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Heavy Industries Aircraft	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1983	MOTION: Fixed with buffeting system	Hughes Aircraft:
Engineering Department	REPLACEMENT COST: \$2M	Linear Displacement:	Advanced Flight Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1 shift per day	g's:	
Simulator for Aircraft Research	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Advanced fighter and trainer aircraft	VISUAL: Day, Dusk, Color Field of View: 44° x 35° x 4° windows (channels)	nels)
and Development (SARD)	No. of Crew Stations: 1	Image Generation: Mitsubishi Precision Co. Computer-generated imagery	Đ
	ATC:	Image Presentation: Manufacturer: Mitsubishi Precision Co. Type: Virtual image and infinity via corrimeter mirrors	a corrimeter mirrors
		HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM: Data General Eclipse MV/8000; Nippon Data General MP/200X2 and NOVA 4X; Sony Tektronix 4112 Pen Recorders (12ch x 2)	se MV/8000; Nippon ektronix 4112 Pen

- Handling qualities (T/O and L/D, cruise, formation, tracking, air mobility, high AOA, etc.)
 - Digital flight control systems
 - HUD display systems
 - Fire control systems

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS:

Motion cue

General-purpose cockpit (for transport aircraft and helicopters)

CONSTRAINTS: Limited only by power of computers.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: Takashi Miyatake, Aircraft Engineering Department, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd., 1, Kawasaki-Cho, Kakamigahara-Shi, Gifu 504, Japan, phone: 0583-82-5111, ext. 3420.

Netherlands—	GENERIC FLIGHT DECKS	HT DECKS	COMPARABLE FACILITIES
Research Laboratory,	DATE BUILT/UPGRADED: 1976	MOTION: Moving	NASA-LaRC:
Amsterdam	REPLACEMENT COST:	Linear Displacement:	Simulator
	OPERATIONAL STATUS: 1977	VertI 0.285 meters g's: 7.7 vert	
Moving-Base Flight Simulator	SYSTEMS SIMULATED: Aircraft Type(s): Civil and military single and twin-engine	VISUAL: Field of View:	
	aircraft No.of Crew Stations:	Image Generation: Terrain model viewed through closed circuit color TV; Singer Link and Miles	igh closed circuit Miles
	ATC: No	Image Presentation: Mark V TV monitor viewed through collimating system	ed through
	Other:	HOST COMPUTER SYSTEM:	
		Perkin-Elmer Computer System	

TYPICAL R&D PROGRAMS: The simulator will serve as a tool for studying a broad field of problems related to pilot/aircraft interactions. This comprises the following areas:

- Requirements for design and modification: Handling qualities of new designs, criteria for riding qualities, and studies of new concepts for control and display
 - New operational procedures and tactics: Implementation of microwave landing system, windshear on the approach, and pilot workload Flight simulation technology improvement: Motion system drive laws, relation between motion and visual cues, and turbulence models
- SPECIAL FEATURES: Outstanding features of this simulator are its special motion system with low acceleration noise and threshold levels and its adaptability to a variety of research studies by using to a large extent digital computing techniques in simulating different aircraft characteristics and in using different cockpits that can rapidly be exchanged.

LOCAL INFORMATION CONTACT: W. P. de Boer, Head, Stability and Control Department Flight Division, Netherlands Research Laboratory, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

LIST OF INSTALLATION ADDRESSES

UNITED STATES INSTALLATIONS

ld Engineering Development Center	dir Force Station, TN 37389
Arnold E	Air Forc

Bell Helicopter Textron Dept. 87, GP 38 P.O. Box 482 F+ Worth TX 76101

Soeing Vertol	P.O. Box 16858	hiladelphia, PA 19142
Bo	P.C	Phi

Grumman Aerospace Corporation		e, NY 11714
Aer A		NY
Grumman	M/S C02	Bethpage,

Lockheed-Georgia Company	Dept. 72-36, Zone 324	Marietta, GA 30060
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Corporation	
Marietta	
Martin	MP 75

	32805
5837	FL
. Box	ando.
P.O	O. L.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Lewis Research Center	21000 Brookpark Road	Cleveland, OH 44135
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UNITED STATES INSTALLATIONS (Continued)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Ames Research Center Moffett Field, CA 94035

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Houston, TX 77058

Naval Air Propulsion Center P.O. Box 7176 Trenton, NJ 08628 Northrop Corporation North American Aircraft Division Mail Stop RA 03 P.O. Box 92098 Los Angeles, CA 90009

Pratt & Whitney
Aircraft Engine Division
Government Products Division
West Palm Beach, FL 33402

Pratt & Whitney United Technologies Research Center Silver Lane East Hartford, CT 06108

Rockwell International Corporation Space Division 12214 South Lakewood Blvd. Downey, CA 90241

Sikorsky Aircraft Control Branch North Main Street Stratford, CN 06602

Teledyne-CAE Box 6971 1330 Laskey Road Toledo, OH 43612 USAF Human Resources Laboratory Williams AFB, AZ 85224

U.S. Army Fuels and Lubricants Research Laboratory Southwest Research Institute P.O. Box 28510 San Antonio, TX 22314

Westinghouse Electric Company Combustion Turbine Systems Division Waltz Mills, PA

Wright Patterson AFB AFWAL/POT Dayton, OH 45433

FOREIGN INSTALLATIONS

Centre D'essais des Propulseurs Saclay, 91406 Orsay, Cedex, France Deutsche Forschungs-und Versuchsanstalt fur Luft-und Raumfahrt e.V (DFVLR) Postfach 90 60 58

5000 Koln 90

National Aerospace Laboratory (NRL) P.O. Box 126 1006 BM Amsterdam Netherlands

National Gas Turbine Establishment Pyestock, Farnborough HANTS/GU 14 OIS United Kingdom

National Research Council of Canada (NRC)
Montreal Road
Bldg. M 13A
Ottawa, Ontario K1A0R6
Canada
Ministry of Defense
Royal Aircraft Establishment (RAE)
Farnborough Hants G0146TD
United Kingdom

FOREIGN INSTALLATIONS (Continued)

Office National D'Etudes et de Recherches Aerospaltiales (ONERA) 29 Avenue de la Division Leclerc 92320 Chatillon France

Rolls Royce Limited Aerodivision Bristol P.O. Box 3 Filton, Bristol, United Kingdom

Rolls Royce Limited Aerodivision Division P.O. Box 31 Derby DE2/8BJ United Kingdom Scientific Attache American Embassy Japan APO San Francisco 96503

University of Stuttgart
Pfaffenwaldring 6
7000 Stuttgart 80 (Vaihingen)
Federal Republic of Germany

GLOSSARY

Colorana Same

Abbreviation

Definition

Arnold Engineering Development Center Aircraft AFCS/FCS AEDC

Air Force Wright Air Laboratories Auto Flight Control System

AFWAL

AOA

Angle of Attack

Ames Research Center

Aeropropulsion System Test Facility

American Society of Testing Materials

Air Traffic Control

Advanced Technologies Testing Aircraft System

Advanced Visual Technology System

Arizona

British Aerospace

Black and White

California

Closed Circuit Television

Cockpit Display of Traffic Information Control Configured Vehicle

Computer Generated Imagery

Check Out

Construction of Facilities (Budget)

Cathode Ray Tube

Juits-Nederlandse Windtunnel/Deutsch Niederlandischer Windkanal Deutsche Forschungs-und Versuchsanstalt fur Luft-und Raumfahrt

Department of Defense (USA)

DNW

DVM D₀D

Digital Volt Meter

Fast Fourier Transform

Fuji Heavy Industries

Definition

Abbreviation

Field of View

FOV

Fiscal Year

General Aviation, Georgia

Heads Up Display

Integrated Helmet and Display Sight System

ndiana

IHADSS

HUD

GA

nertial Navigation System

nstrument Operating System

Kawasaki Heavy Industries

KH

Lift Over Drag

aser Velocimeter

angley Research Center

LaRC/LRC

LeRC

MΑ

Jewis Research Center

Modane, France

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Missouri

Modifications

Manned Maneuvering Unit

North American Aeronautics Laboratory

NAAL

MMU

Mod

Q

NAPC NASA

NAL

National Aerospace Laboratory

Naval Air Propulsion Center

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

National Gas Turbine Engine Laboratory (Pyestock, UK)

Nap of the Earth

NGTE

NOE

NRC

National Research Council

Ohio

Office National D'Etudes et de Recherches Aerospatiales

Pennsylvania

ONERA

RAE

Royal Aircraft Establishment

Reynolds Number

Rehabilitations

SCAS

Stability and Control Augmentation System

TN V/STOL VA WAL

Tennessee Vertical/Short Take Off and Landing Aircraft Virginia Wright Aeronautical Laboratories

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